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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

AMERICAN ARTISTS

"ART DEALS WITH THINGS, HOWEVER, INCAPABLE OF DEFINITION AND THAT
BELONG TO LOVE, BEAUTY, JOY AND WORSHIP."—*Plotinus*.

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LANSING
1912





JOHN WHITE ALEXANDER.

President of the National Academy of Design, New York.

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FOREWORD.

This bulletin is the result of an increased public demand for biographies of American artists and other information relative to the growth of art in America. An examination of the list of material to which reference has been made will show the faithful work which has been done by the compiler, Miss Helen L. Earle, of this department.

MARY C. SPENCER,

State Librarian.

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Baker, Ellen Kendall
Beaux, Cecilia
Beatty, John W.
Beckwith, James Carroll
Bellows, George Wesley
Benson, Frank Weston
Bierstadt, Albert
Bisbing, H. Singleton
Blakelock, Ralph Albert
Blashfield, Edwin Howland
Blum, Robert Frederick
Bogert, George
Borglum, J. Gutzon M.
Breuer, Henry Joseph
Bridgman, Frederick Arthur
Browne, George Elmer
Brush, George DeForest
Carlsen, Emil
Carpenter, Francis Bickwell
Cassatt, Mary
Champney, James Wells
Chapman, John Gadsby
Chase, William Merritt
Church, Frederick Edwin
Clarke, Thomas Shields
Cole, Thomas
Copley, John Singleton
Cooper, Colin Campbell
Couse, Eanger Irving
Cowles, Genevieve Almeda
Cox, Kenyon
Crane, Bruce
Crowninshield, Frederic
Dabo, Leon
Dabo, Theodore Scott

Daingerfield, Elliott
Dannat, William T.
Davies, Arthur B.
Davis, Charles Harold
Dearth, Henry Golden
DeCamp, Joseph Rodefer
DeHaven, Frank
DeKay, Helena
Dessar, Louis Paul
Dewing, Maria Oakey
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Donoho, Gaiues Ruger
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Eakins, Thomas
Eaton, Charles Harry
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Elliott, Charles Loring
Enneking, John Joseph
Farney, Henry
Fisher (William) Mark
Forbes, Edwin
Foster, Arthur Burdett
Foster, Ben
Fournier, Alexis Jean
Fowler, Frank
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Fuller, George
Gay, Walter
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Gibson, Charles Dana
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Harrison, Thomas Alexander

Hassam, Childe
 Healy, George Peter Alexander
 Henri, Robert
 Higgins, Eugene
 Hitchcock, George
 Homer, Winslow
 Hovenden, Thomas
 Howe, William Henry
 Hunt, William Morris
 Inman, Henry
 Inness, George
 Inness, George, Jr.
 Ives, Percy
 Johnson, Eastman
 Johnson, Marshall
 Johnston, John Humphreys
 Jones, Hugh Bolton
 Kendall, William Sergeant
 Kirk, Maria Louise
 Knight, Daniel Ridgway
 Kost, Frederick
 LaFarge, John
 LeRoy, Anita
 Leutze, Emanuel
 Loeb, Louis
 Low, Will H.
 Luks, George Benjamin
 MacCameron, Robert
 MacEwen, Walter
 MacMonnies, Frederick W.
 Marshall, William Edgar
 Martin, Homer Dodge
 Melchers, J. Gari
 Metcalf, Willard Leroy
 Miller, Richard
 Millet, Francis Davis
 Mitchell, John James
 Moran, Edward
 Moran, Peter
 Moran, Thomas
 Mosler, Henry
 Murphy, John Francis
 Nast, Thomas
 Nicholls, Rhoda Holmes
 Nordfeldt, Bror J. Olsson-
 Nourse, Elizabeth
 Ochtman, Leonard
 Osthaus, Edmund Henry
 Page, Walter Gilman
 Pape, Eric
 Parker, Edgar
 Parrish, Maxfield

Parrish, Stephen
 Paxton, William McGregor
 Peale, Charles Watson
 Pearce, Charles Sprague
 Penfold, Frank C.
 Picknell, William Lamb
 Prellwitz, Edith Mitchell
 Prellwitz, Henry
 Proctor, Alexander P.
 Pyle, Howard
 Ranger, Henry Ward
 Redfield, Edward Willis
 Reid, Robert
 Remington, Frederic
 Richards, William Trost
 Robinson, Theodore
 Rolshoven, Julius
 Ryder, Albert Pinkham
 Sargent, John Singer
 Sartain, William
 Schofield, W. Elmer
 Schneider, Otto J.
 Shannon, James Jebusa
 Shinn, Everett
 Shirlaw, Walter
 Simmons, Edward Emerson
 Smedley, William Thomas
 Smillie, James D.
 Smith, Francis Hopkinson
 Smith, Jessie Willcox
 Smith, Letta Crapo
 Sterner, Albert E.
 Stewart, Julius
 Stuart, Gilbert
 Sully, Thomas
 Tanner, Henry Ossawa
 Tarbell, Edmund C.
 Taylor, William Ladd
 Thayer, Abbott Henderson
 Tiffany, Louis Comfort
 Trumbull, John
 Tryon, Dwight William
 Twachtman, John Henry
 Vail, Eugene
 Vedder, Elihu
 Volk, Douglas
 Vonnoh, Robert William
 Walden, Lionel
 Walker, Henry Oliver
 Walker, Horatio
 Waugh, Frederick J.
 Webster, Herman

Weeks, Edwin Lord
 Weir, Julian Alden
 Wentworth, Cecile de
 Whistler, James Abbott McNeill

Wiggins, Carleton
 Wiles, Irving Ramsey
 Wyant, Alexander Helwig

SCULPTORS.

Adams, Herbert
 Barnard, George Grey
 Bartlett, Paul Wayland
 Baxter, Martha Wheeler
 Bitter, Karl Theodore
 Borghum, John Gutzon M.
 Borghum, Solon Hannibal
 Cadwalader-Guild, Emma Marie
 Clarke, Thomas Shields
 Donoghue, John
 Duveneck, Frank
 Eberle, Abastenia St. Legar
 Elwell, Frank Edwin
 Ezekiel, Moses Jacob
 French, Daniel Chester
 Grafly, Charles
 Hosmer, Harriet
 Hyatt, Anna Vaughn
 Kemey, Edward

Ladd, Anna Coleman
 Lamb, Ella Condie
 Lewis, Edmonia
 MacMonnies, Frederick W.
 MacNeil, Harman Atkins
 Mears, Helen Farnsworth
 Ney, Elizabeth
 Niehaus, Charles Henry
 Potter, Edward Clark
 Pratt, Bela L.
 Proctor, Alexander P.
 Remington, Frederic
 Roth, Frederick G. R.
 Saint-Gaudens, Augustus
 Scudder, Janet
 Taft, Lorado
 Vonnoh, Bessie Potter
 Ward, John Q. A.
 Warner, Olin L.

ILLUSTRATORS.

Abbey, Edwin Austin
 Ahrens, Ellen W.
 Birch, Reginald Bathurst
 Blashfield, Edwin H.
 Borghum, J. Gutzson M.
 Chandler, George W.
 Clark, Walter Appleton
 Christy, Howard Chandler
 Church, Frederick S.
 Cory, Fanny Y.
 Crowninshield, Frederic
 Dielman, Frederick
 Dillaye, Blanche
 Eaton, Charles Harry
 Emmet, Lydia Field
 Farny, Henry

Fisher, Harrison
 Forbes, Edwin
 Frost, Arthur Burdett
 Gibson, Charles Dana
 Glackens, William J.
 Green, Elizabeth Shippen
 Guerin, Jules
 Hutt, Henry
 Hyde, Helen
 Kemble, Edward Windsor
 Kirk, Maria Louise
 Lamb, Ella Condie
 Loeb, Louis
 Low, Will H.
 Maynard, George W.
 McCarter, Henry

Moran, Thomas
 Nast, Thomas
 Nicholls, Rhoda Holmes
 Oakley, Violet
 Pape, Eric
 Parrish, Maxfield
 Pennell, Joseph
 Preston, Mary Wilson
 Pyle, Howard
 Reinhart, Charles Stanley
 Remington, Frederic
 Robinson, Theodore
 Seton, Ernest Thompson
 Sherwood, Rosina Emmet
 Shinn, Everett

Shinn, Florence Scovel
 Smedley, William Thomas
 Smillie, James D.
 Smith, F. Hopkinson
 Smith, Jessie Willcox
 Stephens, Alice Barber
 Sterner, Albert Edward
 Stilwell, Sarah S.
 Taylor, William Ladd
 Vedder, Elihu
 Waugh, Frederick J.
 Wenzell, Albert Beck
 Wright, M. Louise Wood
 Yohn, Frederick Coffay

ETCHERS.

Bacher, Otto
 Beatty, John W.
 Blum, Robert F.
 Brown, George Loring
 Cassatt, Mary
 Chandler, George W.
 Chapman, John Gadsby
 Chase, William Merritt
 Church, Frederick S.
 Dielman, Frederick
 Dillaye, Blanche
 Duveneck, Frank
 Forbes, Edwin
 Gifford, Robert Swain
 Greutorex, Eliza
 Hornby, Lester G.
 Hyde, Helen
 Loeb, Louis

MacLaughlin, Donald Shaw
 Merritt, Anna Lea
 Mielatz, Charles Frederick Wm.
 Mitchell, John James
 Monks, John Austin Sands
 Moran, Mary Nimmo
 Moran, Peter
 Moran, Thomas
 Nordfeldt, Bror J. Olsson
 Parrish, Stephen
 Pennell, Joseph
 Schneider, Otto J.
 Smillie, James D.
 Stevens, Helen B.
 Washburn, Cadwallader
 Webster, Herman A.
 Weir, J. Alden
 Whistler, James A. McNeill

MINIATURE PAINTERS.

Ahrens, Ellen Wetherald
 Aid, George Charles
 Baer, William J.
 Baker, Martha Susan
 Baxter, Martha Wheeler
 Bayliss, Lillian
 Beckington, Alice

Emmet, Lydia Field
 Fuller, Lucia Fairchild
 Hills, Laura Coombs
 Humphreys, Marie Champney
 Inman, Henry
 Josephi, Isaac E.
 Kendall, Margaret Stickney

Malbone, Edward Greene
 Sherwood, Rosina Emmet (Mrs. Arthur
 M.)
 Thayer, Theodora A.

Welch, Mabel R.
 Whittemore, William John
 Wright, M. Louise Wood

MURAL AND STAINED GLASS DESIGNERS.

Abbey, Edwin Austin
 Alexander, John White
 Armstrong, D. Maitland
 Benson, Frank Weston
 Flashfield, Edwin H.
 Blum, Robert F.
 Cowles, Genevieve Almeda and Maud
 Alice
 Crowninshield, Frederick
 Cox, Kenyon
 Dielman, Frederick
 Duveneek, Frank
 Frieseke, Frederic Carl
 Guerin, Jules
 Guthertz, Carl
 Heinighe, Otto
 Hunt, William Morris
 LaFarge, John
 Lamb, Charles Rollinson
 Lamb, Ella Condie
 Lamb, Frederick Stymatz

Lathrop, Francis
 Low, Will H.
 MacEwen, Walter
 Maynard, George W.
 Millett, Francis Davis
 Mowbray, Henry Siddons
 Oakley, Violet
 Pearce, Charles Sprague
 Reid, Robert
 Robinson, Theodore
 Sargent, John Singer
 Shirlaw, Walter
 Simmons, Edward E.
 Sperry, Edward Peck
 Steele, Helen McKay
 Thayer, Abbott H.
 Tiffany, Louis Comfort
 Turner, Charles Yardley
 Vedder, Elihu
 Walker, Henry O.
 Willet, William

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

OF THE

LEGION OF HONOR.

(The Legion of Honor of France is the most vital and democratic order in the world. It is an order of merit and has a genuinely international significance.

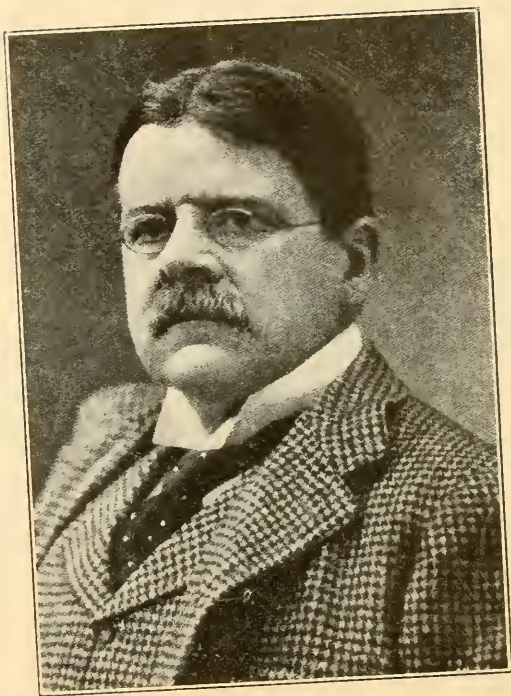
In the Paris salon the insignia of the order—the “red ribbon”—is the highest award given to exhibitors.

The following American painters and sculptors have received this coveted prize.)

Abbey, Edwin Austin
 Alexander, John White
 Armstrong, D. Maitland
 Bartlett, Paul Wayland
 Bierstadt, Albert
 Bisbing, H. Singlewood
 Bridgman, Frederic Arthur
 Cassatt, Mary
 Dannat, William T.
 Gay, Walter
 Harrison, T. Alexander
 Howe, William Henry
 Johnston, John Humphreys
 Knight, Daniel Ridgway

LaFarge, John
 MacMonnies, Frederick William
 MacEwen, Walter
 Melchers, J. Gari
 Millet, Francis Davis
 Mosler, Henry
 Pearce, Charles Sprague
 Saint-Gaudens, Augustus
 Sargent, John Singer
 Stewart, Julius L.
 Tiffany, Louis Comfort
 Vail, Eugene
 Wentworth, Cecile de
 Whistler, James A. McNeill

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES



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EDWIN AUSTIN ABBEY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABBEY, EDWIN AUSTIN—"The painter of the past"—b. Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1852; d. London, England, August 1, 1911. At the age of four he produced pen sketches worthy of more than passing attention and when not more than fourteen, Harper accepted some of his pen illustrations. He studied a year in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and in 1871, went to New York, where he joined Harper's art staff. In 1878 he was sent by that publishing house to England to gather material to illustrate Herrick's poems. His first painting in oil, "May day morn," was exhibited at the Royal Academy, London, in 1890 and "Fiametta's song" in 1894. He was unexcelled by any living artist in rendering mediaeval subjects. His notable paintings in this line are "Richard III and Lady Anne," "Hamlet," "Trial of Queen Katherine," "The penance of Eleanor," "Daughters of King Lear," "Crusaders sighting Jerusalem," "Columbus in the new world."

The series of decorations in the Boston Public Library embodying the story of the "Holy Grail" is the most popular wall-painting in America. Caffin says of these scenes: "They are presented with an archeological exactness of costume and accessories and with much dramatic action and regard for individual characterization."

In 1909 he was commissioned to paint the coronation scene of King Edward VII. This painting now hangs in Windsor Castle. He declined the invitation to paint the official picture of King George's coronation.

Mr. Abbey was honored by membership in the leading art societies of Europe and America and received decorations from several European governments in recognition of his artistic ability. He had a marvelous technique, was an illustrator of the greatest power and originality and has been mentioned as one of the four greatest draughtsmen of the 19th century.

Of his brushwork, Henry Strachey says: "He knows how to wield the magic of the brush so that his painting apart from its color or form is eloquent."

At the time of his death he was engaged upon the commission from the state of Pennsylvania for decorative panels in the State Capitol at Harrisburg; less than half of the work had been accomplished.

Royal Cortissoz, the art critic, says: "He was very gay and likeable,

you felt in him honesty and force and you could see just how his sterling nature poured itself into his work. In it he sought the truth, he wanted to make it live; with all his strength and with all his conscience he strove for a reality that would touch men, making them think and feel. He achieved this aim and made his best monument in the decorations at Harrisburg."

In a late number of the *Craftsman*, Louis A. Holman, closes an article on the late Mr. Abbey and his work as follows: "I feel confident Abbey will hold his place as one of America's foremost colorists, as one of her rarest draughtsmen, as the most poetic painter of mediaeval subjects in his time and as the greatest illustrator that America has yet produced."

ADAMS, HERBERT, Sculptor, b. West Concord, Vt., January 28, 1858. Studied sculpture five years under Mercié, Paris. On his return to the United States in 1890, he engaged as art instructor in the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., where for eight years he criticised the modeling. Is a member of the Society of American Artists and vice president of the National Academy of Design. Associate member National Academy of Design, 1898; full member, 1899.

Hartmann says: "The best bust ever made in America is, in my opinion, Herbert Adams' bust of his wife."

Taft in his "History of American sculpture," says: "In Mr. Herbert Adams, the whole fraternity recognizes a master almost unequaled in a certain form of sculpture as rare as it is exquisite—the creation of beautiful busts of women There is nothing so distinctive in his figures of men."

Mr. Adams' experiments in coloring his busts are exceedingly interesting. He has shown a beautiful color bust of "St. Agnes," a "Portrait of a young lady" in tinted marble in bronze decorations, and the "Rabbi's daughter" in pink marble, with dress and ample wide spread sleeves in wood with gold decorations. "It is in his choice and treatment of these heads that Mr. Adams reveals his true personality." (Lorado Taft.)

In his love of details he is closely akin to M. Dampé and M. Rivière-Théodore, the French sculptors.

ADAMS, ELLEN WETHERALD, Miniature painter, b. Baltimore, Md., June 6, 1859. Pupil Boston Museum of Fine Arts under Grundemann; Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts under Eakins; Drexel Institute under Pyle.

Received second Toppan prize School of P. A. F. A., 1884, and other prizes for oil painting and miniatures.

AID, GEORGE CHARLES, Miniature painter, b. Quincy, Ill. A pupil of Laurens and Benjamin-Constant in Paris. Received silver medal at St. Louis Exposition, 1904. A member of the Paris American Artists Association and the American Miniature Painters.

ALEXANDER, JOHN WHITE, b. Allegheny, Pa., October 7, 1856. Pupil of Prof. Benzur of the Royal Academy, Munich, and of Frank Duveneck in Munich, Venice and Florence. Has been awarded many medals and won much distinction at home and abroad. Was elected chevalier of the Legion of Honor, 1901; is member of Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris, Munich Secessionists, International Society of Artists, London, and Vienna Society of Painters; president of the National Society of Mural Painters; associate member of National Academy of Design, 1901; full member, 1902; president.

Mr. Alexander is a painter of portraits, of mural decorations and of many figure pictures with a distinct decorative purpose. His "Woman in gray" hangs in the Luxembourg; "The green bow" and "The picnic" have also been purchased by the French government. His "Pot of basil" reveals his talent for ideal figure subjects. Of his "Sunlight" which was awarded first-class medal at the 1911 spring exhibition of the Carnegie Institute, it was said: "For grace of lines, relative beauty of color and tone, and illusion of light—sheer necromancy of the painter—this work is without a peer in the exhibition."

Other characteristic pictures are:

"The mirror"	"A toiler"
"Woman in pink"	"A butterfly"
"Flowers"	"A rose"
"The piano"	"Pandora"
"A summer day"	"Quiet hour"
"A ray of sunlight"	"In the cafe"
"Peonies"	"A little mother"
"The blue bowl"	"Study in black and white"
"Memories"	

His artistic instinct is decorative, but his portraits of Mrs. Alexander, August Rodin, Walt Whitman, Prof. Chandler of Columbia, Mrs. Wheaton and others, show he can also master character.

Armand Dayot, the French critic, says: "From simply caressing the canvas, his brush has become penetrating and the pictures he now shows us possess—and this we consider the highest praise that can be bestowed upon his talent—not only the charm of life but also an intensity of thought."

"He sees, as did Constable, only the beautiful, and the beautiful life is normal."

His mural paintings, "Apotheosis of Pittsburgh" in the Carnegie Institute, and "The evolution of the book" in the Library of Congress (both represent the glorification of labor) are among the noteworthy achievements of this branch of art in America.

His combination of piquancy of form and piquancy of color is known as the "Alexander liquid style." "This liquidity is simply music expressed in terms of painting." With Mr. Alexander the real subject is a pictorial harmony based on the human form. (Outl. 95:171.)

"The distinguishing traits of Mr. John W. Alexander as a painter of portraits are quality of line, candor of impression and novelty of tone." (Harrison S. Morris, *Scrib.* 25:340.)

ALLSTON, WASHINGTON, b. Waccamaw, S. C., November 5, 1779; d. Cambridge, Mass., July 9, 1843. At six years of age his favorite amusement was making little landscapes about the roots of an old tree near his home. In 1800 he graduated from Harvard and in company with Edward Green Malbone soon after went to London where through the assistance of Benjamin West, who was then president of the Royal Academy, he studied at that school. In 1804 he visited Paris and spent four years in Rome where he obtained the name of the "American Titian."

His first work of importance, "The dead man revived" gained a prize of 200 guineas from the British Institute and was purchased by the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. This was followed by "St. Peter liberated by the angel," "Uriel and the sun," "Jacob's dream" and several smaller pictures which are in private galleries in England.

In 1818 he opened a studio in Boston and spent the remainder of his life in his native country. The most choice of his works were done after he returned to United States, and are now in Boston. His wonderful wealth of color was his great distinction.

Allston's reputation as a poet and novelist was second only to that he enjoyed as a painter.

ANSCHUTZ, THOMAS POLLOCK, b. Newport, Ky., October 5, 1851. Studied art at the National Academy of Design, New York, and at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia; also with Doucet and Bougnereau in Paris. Is a member of the faculty of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and has a summer school at Darby, Pa. Has received medals and prizes for his canvas shown in competitive exhibitions and is the painter of the popular Sketch Club portraits which form the artistic frieze of the club room in Philadelphia.

Mr. Anschutz paints in pastels, water-color and oils but devotes his time mainly to teaching. (B. & P. 4:277.)

ARMSTRONG, D. MAITLAND, Stained glass-designer, b. Newburg, N. Y., June 12, 1836. Graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., 1858; practiced law a few years. Studied art in Paris and Rome. Was United States Consul to Italy. Director American Art Department, Paris Exposition, 1878. Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France. Member of the Society American Artists, 1879; also of Architectural League. Associate member National Academy, 1906.

Mr. Armstrong is now a professional decorative artist, specializing in stained glass work. The round dome of opal and amber glass, also the side windows of the court room in the New York Appellate Court building are his work, and rank with the best in this line of art produced in America.

BACHER, OTTO, Etcher, b. Cleveland, O., March 31, 1856; d. Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., August 16, 1909. Began his career as an art student in 1874. In September, 1874, he went abroad and spent some time at Munich, from there he went to Venice with Mr. Duveneck and his band of pupils. His first experiments in etching were made in 1876, and were not successful. He established himself in Europe and again took up the work in 1879, this time with success.

Member of Society of Painter Etchers, London; associate member of National Academy, 1906.

His first etchings were mostly of picturesque German villages and bits; but later works portray the beauties of Venice.

He has produced a large plate of Milan cathedral; one of the interior of Saint Marks and another of the Grand canal, Venice.

Mr. Bacher was one of our ablest etchers. Sir Seymour Haden said that his series of Venetian etchings evinced a strong artistic feeling and was characterized by "bold and painter-like treatment." The London Times speaks of him as "a most formidable rival to Whistler."

Knaufft says: "Celebrated as an etcher, draws landscape in pen and ink that nearly equals his etching, and he is unsurpassed in pen renderings of still life."

Unlike Mr. Duveneck, he dwells more upon the human than upon the architectural elements in the Venetian panorama. His most characteristic plates show work people of the sea-city at their labors, show lace-makers and bead stringers and washerwomen, either in some dim interior or in some sunny courtyard, or under some shadowy archway by the water."

BAER, WILLIAM J., Miniature painter, b. Cincinnati, O., January 29, 1860. Pupil of Loefftz in Munich Royal Academy. The history of miniature-painting of the present generation in this country began with the work done in this field by Miss Laura C. Hills and Mr. William J. Baer,

both of whom were inspired by a love of small things, and admiration for the paintings of the old masters which is more or less reflected in their work. There was a revival of a demand for portraits on ivory and in 1899 the American Society of Miniature Painters, was founded.

In Mr. Baer's "Primavera" he combines many of the best qualities of a good oil painting with a luminosity and brilliancy of texture only to be achieved on ivory. This and such productions as his "Golden hours" will no doubt in time rank with the best work of Malbone, while his only rivals in portraiture today are Josephi, Miss Beckington and the late Theodora W. Thayer. (I. S. 33:c.)

"In his ideal pictures, such as "A girl with a rabbit" he accomplishes much of his best work. (Critic 47:522.)

His flesh tints are exquisite.

He has chosen to erect a very high standard in miniature painting.

At a recent exhibition of the American Society of Miniature Painters, Mr. Baer showed one large ivory—a full-length female figure, entitled "Egeria" painted in richer, heavier colors than is his custom, also four small portraits "done in his usual masterly style." The likeness of Mrs. William Arrindell Shearson in lavender and white lace revealed his skill in exquisite finish and delicacy of touch." (I. S. 43:sup. 20.)

BAKER, ELIZABETH GOWDY, b. Xenia, O., 1860. Pupil of the Cooper Union, Art Students' League of New York, New York School of Art, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Cowles Art School, Boston; under Frederick Freer, William M. Chase and H. Siddons Mowbray.

Received medal at Cooper Union; is a member of the Boston Art Students' Association and Art Workers Club for Women, New York.

Mrs. Baker's specialty is portraits in water-color. She is especially successful with pictures of children.

In her work she uses a heavy imported paper and claims that her method enables her to get the strength of oil with the daintiness of water-colors.

Mrs. Baker rarely exhibits and her portraits are in private homes.

BAKER, ELLEN KENDALL (Mrs. Harry Thompson), b. Fairfield, N. Y. Studied in Paris under Charles Müller, Paul Soyer, and Harry Thompson, an English artist, whom she married in 1896.

Mrs. Thompson has exhibited in the Paris salons since 1879, also at Munich, St. Petersburg, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Detroit, and is represented in Buffalo, Detroit and Minneapolis.

A characteristic painting is "The young artist."

BAKER, MARTHA SUSAN, Miniature painter, b. Evansville, Ind., Decem-

ber 25, 1871. Pupil of the Chicago Art Institute. Won Municipal Art League Purchase prize, Art Institute, Chicago, 1895; first prize for miniature in the Arché salon Chicago, 1897; bronze medal for miniature painting at St. Louis Exposition 1904; silver medal Art Institute, Chicago, 1905. Received honorable mention for oil painting at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, 1904. A well-known writer in a review of her works, says: "Her subsequent progress has been as steady and brilliant as it has been well-deserved." She is now instructor both in the Art Institute and at the Academy of Fine Arts. She was one of the four Chicago artists represented at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

At the 12th annual exhibition of the American Society of Miniature Painters, she exhibited a large composition entitled "Springtime"—a nude child playing with chrysanthemums on the floor. This showed the artist's ability to cope successfully with a difficult subject and also retain the fine proportions of her material. Two small heads were also exhibited—"Master Gifford Ewing" and "Miss Marion Tooker" painted against pure ivory background. Although less ambitious, these miniatures were more representative of Miss Baker's gift for strong penetration of character and showed her individual technique.

She has also done some mural work—decorations in the hall of the Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

A gem in water-colors is her "Lake front—Chicago."

"Her style is characterized by an almost masculine force and directness, a naive obedience to truth and a delightful simplicity. Her knowledge of form is ably expressed in her unerring draughtsmanship." (I. S. 21:85.)

BARNARD, GEORGE GREY, Sculptor, b. Bellefonte, Pa., May 24, 1863. As a youth he developed a taste for natural history; became familiar with birds and their habits and, self-taught, attained skill as a taxidermist. Apprenticed to a local jeweler, he became a skilled letterer and engraver. At the age of sixteen he went to Chicago and entered the Chicago Art Institute. With \$350 which he was paid for a portrait bust, he went to Paris and studied in the Atelier Cavelier. After three years he took up a studio at Vaugirard, near the port of Versailles, where in 1885 he finished the "Boy" in marble and in 1887 began the "Brotherly love" for a Norwegian monument. He began the group called "Two natures" (suggested by a line from one of Victor Hugo's poems) in 1890, and put it into marble in 1894. That year his work was exhibited in the salon of the Champs de Mars and he was immediately elected an associate of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts.

The Figaro said: "Mr. Barnard is possessed of very great qualities, the first of which is the freshness of eternal youth."

M. Thiebault-Sisson, art critic of the Temps, said: "We have a new-

comer, George Grey Barnard, who possesses all the qualities of a great master."

Mr. Barnard returned to the United States in 1896 and made a public display of his works in the Logerot Gardens, New York. His "Pan" placed in Central Park, New York, has been pronounced "one of the strongest and most original things yet done in sculpture." "The hewer" shows not only sculptural "bigness" but "reveals an unusual emphasis in the matter of straight lines and planes, which gives it remarkable carrying power." The "Rose maiden," a memorial figure, is a work in which a new and tender element has entered. "The figure is a poem of sweetness and mystery, and grows fragrant with the dew of spring."

William A. Coffin says: "He is an analyst in thought, and a synthesist in execution. His work shows decided psychological bent. He apparently cares more for force and vitality than for so-called beauty The splendid vigor and pure artistic power of his work entitles it to be received with enthusiasm."

His latest triumph is his statues—two groups composed of more than thirty heroic figures—for the facade of the Pennsylvania capitol.

BARTLETT, PAUL WAYLAND, Sculptor, b. New Haven, Conn., 1865. As a boy modeling in the garden of his home at Marly, France, he attracted the attention of the famous sculptor Frémiet who gave him instructions in his class in animal sculpture and drawing in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. At the age of fourteen he attained the honor of exhibiting in the salon a bust of his grandmother, and a year later he entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts. At the age of twenty-two he exhibited in the salon his group "The Bohemian bear tamer." He did some remarkable things in bronze casting, and a collection of his bronzes was exhibited in the salon of 1895 and won for him honors. Later achievements occupy places of honor in the United States. In the reading room of the Library of Congress are three well-known statues by him—"Law," "Columbus" and "Michael Angelo." Of the last mentioned, the editor of "The Artist," says: "One of the noblest modern statues in America is undoubtedly that of Michael Angelo by Paul Wayland Bartlett, in the Library of Congress."

His "Dying lion" is a work of appealing strength and beauty. His statue of General Warren, the early martyr of the revolution, is at Roxbury. The "Death of Warren" in low relief on the pedestal, has been called "a funeral march in bronze." His equestrian statue of Lafayette, which the school children of the United States presented to France, stands in the square of the Louvre, "the most coveted site in Paris."

Carriès, the French potter-sculptor, says of him: "He reminds me of

those artisans of the renaissance who had nothing but art in view and mind." (New England Magazine 33:369.)

"Mr. Bartlett is primarily a sculptor of the specific. What he most delights in is the presentation of actual characters of history or of definite emotions." (Craftsman 16:437.)

The French have showered upon this American sculptor nearly every honor in their gift; he was elected chevalier of the Legion of Honor at the age of thirty, since which time his works have been hors concours in the Paris salons.

BAXTER, MARTHA WHEELER, Miniature painter, b. Vermont, 1869. A pupil of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and the Art Students' League of New York under Mowbray, Cox, Beckwith and F. V. DuMond. Studied miniature painting under Mme. de Billemont-Chardon and Mlle. Schmitt in Paris and Mme. Behenna in London.

Received honorable mention at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. Is a teacher.

BAYLISS, LILLIAN, Miniature painter. Has received recognition as a miniature painter. Her ivory work of Madame Gabrielli displays a distinct power of characterization . . . As a whole she produces results peculiar for a refinement, a simplicity of tone and surface and a dignity of the use of color. (Critic 47:527.)

BEATTY, JOHN W., Etcher, b. Pittsburgh, Pa., July 8, 1851. Director of Fine Art, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, since 1896. Student of Munich Academy of Fine Arts. Honorary A. M. Western U. of Pennsylvania, 1900.

Executed etching "Return to labor." Member jury on painting for Pa. and N. Y., Chicago exposition, 1893. Member National Advisory Board Paris Ex., 1900. Fine Arts Com. Buffalo, 1901; National Advisory Com. St. Louis Ex., 1904. Member Pittsburgh Art Soc., Pittsburgh Artists Association. Author: "An appreciation of Augustus Saint-Gaudens."

BEAUX, CECILIA, b. Philadelphia, Pa., 1863, and is of French descent. Mrs. Thomas A. Janvier gave her her first lessons in drawing; she was also a pupil of William Sartain and won general recognition as an able portrait painter. The first of her works to bring her fame was "Last days of infancy," which was exhibited at the Philadelphia Academy in 1885, and won the prize for the best painting by a resident woman artist; won the same prize in 1887, 1891, 1892. Miss Beaux spent the winter of 1889-90 in Paris studying in the life classes of the Académie Julien under Bouguereau, Robert-Fleury and Benjamin-Constant; also

at Colarossi's where her drawings were criticised by Courtois and Dagnan-Bouveret. Spending the summer at Concarneau, she was aided by suggestions from Alexander Harrison and Charles Lasar. After a visit to Italy and England she returned to Philadelphia. In 1893 she won the gold medal of the Philadelphia Art Club for the portrait of Dr. Grier; also the Dodge prize of the National Academy of Design for her portrait of Mrs. Stetson. Miss Beaux was the seventh woman to whom the honor of an election to membership in the Society of American Artists was awarded. In 1894 she was elected associate of the National Academy of Design, being the third woman to gain admission; elected full member in 1902. She is recognized here and abroad as the most distinguished of living women painters.

To the salon of the Champs de Mars, Paris, 1896, she sent six paintings. These were hung in a group, an unusual distinction and brought to her an election as an associate of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts. (Nat. Cy. Am. Biog.)

Her figures are usually represented in repose or at least in arrested action, but "Dorothea and Francesca" shows her power of rendering motions with equal success. Her portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt is one of her happiest creations. "The dreamer," "New England woman," "Sita and Sarita," "The Cynthia," "Ernesta and her little brother," are all portraits. Miss Beaux's portraits are never composite; they are not in any sense types. Her individuality is developed in two characteristics: brilliancy and refinement. (I. S. 41:337.)

Giles Edgerton says: "It is not once in a generation that a woman so subverts her essentially characteristic outlook on life to her work that her art impulse becomes universal as that of the greatest men often is. One feels that Cecilia Beaux has done this in her portrait work, as George Eliot did in her stories."

BECKINGTON, ALICE, Miniature painter, b. St. Charles, Mo., July 30, 1868. Pupil of Art Students' League, New York; Lefebvre, Benjamin-Constant and Lazar, Paris.

Received honorable mention Pan-American Ex. Buffalo, 1901; bronze medal St. Louis Ex. 1904. Mem. N. Y. Woman's Art Club, also American Society Miniature Painters. Instructor at Art Students' League, New York.

Miss Beckington's work reveals a feeling for the impressionistic and a charming application of it. The Portrait of Mrs. Buford is the best example of her work.

"She treats her sitters with a clear directness and absence of nonsense, selecting and refining her essentials with sanity and taste. . . . Her portraits increase steadily in naturalness and an unwavering yet delicate definition of facial character. (Critie. 47:525.)

BECKWITH, JAMES CARROLL, b. Hannibal, Mo., September 23, 1852. Studied painting in Chicago where his father was a merchant. Began his art studies in 1868 under Walter Shirlaw and in 1873 entered the studio of Carolus-Duran, subsequently studying at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Returned to the United States in 1878, opened a studio in New York and began his profession as a portrait painter. He was at once elected an instructor in the Art Students' League. An associate member of the National Academy, 1886; academician, 1894.

Mr. Beckwith received honorable mention in the Paris Salon of 1887, and has painted portraits of many distinguished residents of New York. His works are always signed "Carroll Beckwith."

At the Paris Exhibition in 1878, he exhibited "The falconer" painted when he was only twenty-five years old. His portrait of Mrs. R. H. McCurdy, shown at the Academy Exhibition of 1879, gave him a definite position among the painters of New York; that of Captain Joseph Lentilhon, exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1887 and at the Universal Exposition of 1889, received awards in both cases. His picture "The authoress" has been called a modern Mona Lisa. In "A baptism at Oteora" all the figures are portraits, and the artist and his wife are viewing the procession from the shadow of the chimney to the right.

Mr. Beckwith's skill in figure drawing is shown in the following:

"La Cigale"	"Under the lilacs"
"The nautilus"	"The Christian martyr"
"Danse antique"	"Mother and child"
"The awakening"	"The blacksmith"
"The falconer"	"Judith"
"Azalia"	

"Mr. Beckwith's work is distinguished by a breadth of style and an unerring grace which is rarely met with outside of continental schools." (American artists.)

BELLOWS, GEORGE WESLEY, b. Columbus, O., August 12, 1882. A. B. Ohio State University in 1905. Studied in New York School of Art under Robert Henri. Exhibited at International Exposition, Venice; Royal Academy, Berlin, Royal Society, Munich, Kensington Museum, London, and in principal cities of United States. Elected an associate member of the National Academy in 1908.

Mr. Bellows is one of the modern Impressionists. He shows a liking for the sharp contrasts of snow and water, snow and houses and snow and distant hills.

Critics compare this snowscapist to the old painters of Holland.

His "Polo game" and "Foot-ball game" are extraordinary examples of action in art—full of strength and power as well as action.

"Blackwell's bridge" is a well-known painting of his.

BENSON, FRANK WESTON, b. Salem, Mass., March 24, 1862. Studied art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, also under Boulanger and Lefebvre in Paris. He has been the recipient of a remarkable number of artistic distinctions, the chief significance of which is that they have been awarded by the artistic profession. Is a member of "Ten American Painters." Since 1892 he has been instructor in drawing in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Was elected to full membership in the National Academy in 1905. His list of honors and prizes received is a long one. He has also won distinction by his sympathetic and understanding interpretation of child life.

Open-air work is the most familiar side of Benson's art, and figure subjects in the open air have made him a student of the sea as well as landscape, and especially of both viewed under the effect of sunlight.

"Against the sky," which Mr. Benson considers one of the best things that he has ever done, like "Eleanor," has the quality of freedom for which the "Ten" seceded. His "Moonlight at sea" has all the beauty of romance and technique. "Summer" is one of his most successful decorative paintings.

A few of his representative canvasses are:

"Orpheus"	"My little girl"
"Winter storm"	"Lamplight"
"Girl with veil"	"Girl with black hat"
"Portrait of three sisters"	"Calm morning"
"In an old garden"	"Girl playing solitaire"
"Woman reading"	"In the spruce trees"
"The hill top"	"Portrait in white" (his wife.)
"Summer afternoon"	

"The note of Frank Weston Benson's work in painting is a sustained and spontaneous gaiety, which is expressed through beautifully cheerful color, in a style combining animation with refinement. He sets before us visions of the free life in the open air, with figures of gracious women and lovely children, in a landscape drenched in sweet sunlight and cooled by refreshing sea breezes. The purity and charm of the sentiment match the purity and charm of the color." (*Arts and Decorations*, Mar. 1911.)

Mr. Benson's paintings (apart from his portraits) have much shimmering color and radiance of light, a subtle effect of seeking the decorative in nature herself." (*I. S.* 35:xcix.)

His paintings of women have something of the sweetness of the old-fashioned ideals of high-bred feminine grace and loveliness, with the

breadth and looseness of the modern style of workmanship. His pictures have the refinement of the 18th century English female types with the freedom and vivacity of the 19th century American girl." (B. & P. 6:145.)

Mr. Benson has also done mural painting. "The graces" and "The seasons" in the Library of Congress, being his work.

BIERSTADT, ALBERT, b. Düsseldorf, Germany, January 7, 1830; d. New York, February 18, 1902.

When one year old he was taken to New Bedford where his youth was spent. At twenty-four he returned to his native town in Germany and studied art under Lessing for four years, and in Rome for one year, making summer sketching tours to Switzerland. He returned to the United States in 1859 but made frequent trips to Europe. In 1857 accompanied General F. W. Lander's expedition to the Rocky Mountains and collected material for his most important pictures.

"Settlement of California by the Spanish priest, Father Junipero Serra" and "The discovery of the Hudson river" in the Capitol at Washington, "View on the Kern river" and "Sunset among the Sierra Nevada mountains" at the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, "Great trees of California" in the Imperial palace, Berlin, "Estes Park" owned by the earl of Dunraven, "Laramie Peak" in the Academy of Fine Arts, Buffalo, and "A mountain peak" in the Corcoran gallery at Washington, are among some of his best known works.

Tuckerman says: "No more genuine and grand American work has been produced than Bierstadt's "Rocky mountains."

Medals were awarded to him in Austria, Germany, Bavaria and Belgium. He was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, received the order of St. Stanislaus of Russia and the Imperial order of the Madjidi from the sultan of Turkey. Elected member of the National Academy of Design, 1860.

BIRCH, REGINALD BATHURST, Illustrator, b. London, England, May 2, 1856; came to the United States at the age of sixteen; later studied art in Munich and Italy. Has drawn much with the pen, mostly for "St. Nicholas." He may, indeed be called the "Children's Gibson." Illustrated "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Lady Jane," and "The story of Betty."

Is the illustrator par excellence for children's stories and fairy tales. His line is graceful and his use of blacks exceedingly skilful.

BISBING, H. SINGLETON, b. Philadelphia, Pa., January 31, 1849. Began his artistic career by studying wood-engraving. In 1872 he was employed on Appleton's Art Journal. He entered upon a course of study under Profs. Barth and Loefftz at Munich in 1876 and three years later

became a pupil of J. H. L. deHaas, the celebrated animal painter of Brussels. In 1884 he removed to Paris where he continued his studies under Felix du Vuillefroy, also a noted animal painter.

His pictures, mostly animal subjects, have been exhibited at the Paris salon.

Received third-class medal at Paris salon in 1891; Temple gold medal at the exhibition of Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1892. Was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France in 1902.

Works are in Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Berlin National Gallery, in private collection of royal family of Saxony. Mr. Bisbing is a member of the Paris Society of American Painters and his paintings are hors concours at the Paris Salon.

"Bisbing paints large landscapes, saturated by light and air, with cows somnolently resting in the sun." (Müther.)

BITTER, KARL THEODORE, b. Vienna, Austria, December 6, 1867. Studied art in the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts. From the age of sixteen he made efforts to come to America but did not receive the consent of his parents until 1889 when he sailed for New York. The first year in New York, unknown and practically friendless, he won in competition the order for one of the Astor memorial gates, of Trinity Church.

Mr. Bitter was connected with the Columbian Exposition as a decorator and with the Pan-American and St. Louis expositions as official director of sculpture.

Of his "Standard bearers" in heroic size (a personal contribution to the Pan-American Exposition), Lorado Taft says: "They were the finest things ever devised for any exposition." His "Villard memorial" and "Hubbard memorial" "are beautifully modeled and have about them an atmosphere of poetic gravity quite unfamiliar in Mr. Bitter's sculpture." His bust of Dr. Pepper, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, is a gratifying success and shows beyond its admirable workmanship a subtle union of kindliness and reserve which makes it a convincing expression of individuality."

Among Mr. Bitter's works are many figures and figure reliefs for the residences of the Vanderbilts, C. P. Huntington, John Jacob Astor and others. More numerous are his decorations for public buildings, libraries, churches, stores, etc. Notable are the enormous reliefs for the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia. His groups of children are happy ideas for small fountains.

Elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1902; academician, 1903. Member of the National Sculpture Society, New York Arch. League and Society of American Artists.

BLAKELOCK, RALPH ALBERT, b. New York, October 15, 1847. The son

of a physician he was educated with a view to adopting his father's profession but he was naturally gifted in the line of music and painting and the science and practice of medicine did not attract him. Renouncing the career of a physician and resolving to take up the profession of painting, with no art training whatever, without guidance or assistance, he opened a studio in New York. The story of his life is a pitiful one—one of the saddest in the history of American art. The hardships and privations which he endured unsettled his mind and he was confined in an insane asylum for several years.

An exhibition of his paintings was held in New York in 1902, since which time public appreciation has been more just.

Characteristic examples of his work are:

"Moonrise"	"October sunshine"
"At nature's mirror"	"Redwoods, California"
"Solitude"	"Indian girl, Uinta tribe"
"Sunset, Nevarra Ridge"	"Navajo blanket makers"
"The mountain brook"	"Indian fisherman"
"Sunset off the coast"	"Bannoch wigwam in peaceful vale"
"Sunset through the wood"	"The captive"
"Morning"	"The canoe builder"
"Moonlight"	"Abode of the stately deer"
"Cool wooded shades"	"Story of the buffalo hunt"
"The oak tree"	

"Blakelock's canvases are little less than a revelation of his wide range of expression and of his varying moods They include peaceful and poetical pastorals, sunsets glowing even to the point of the garish, moonlight suffused with a bewitching silvery sheen, landscapes in which there is no suggestion of human life, Indian groups for which the landscape serves but as a setting . . . The canvases convey the impression of a strong poetic temperament dominated with a moodiness which struggles with and finally extinguishes free, glad, artistic expression.

"He was essentially a colorist, and the peculiar charm of his work lies in the fact that he had the audacity to attempt and the ability to obtain tonal effects that at once stamped his canvases as remarkable It has been said of him that he stands quite alone among American artists as an original creative genius whose endowment was unusually artistic and whose sense of the beautiful was peculiarly acute." (B. & P. 9:257.)

BLASHFIELD, EDWIN HOWLAND, b. New York, December 15, 1848. Was educated in Boston Latin School. Studied in Paris, 1867, under Leon Bonnat, also received advice from Gérôme and Chapu. Exhibited at the

Paris salon 1874-9, 1881, 1891, 1892; also several years at Royal Academy, London. Returned to the United States 1881. A member of the National Academy of Design, New York, since 1888. President National Society of Mural Painters. Has exhibited genre pictures, portraits and decorations and lectured on art at Columbia, Harvard and Yale and in prominent cities of the United States, his lecture of "Municipal art" being regarded one of the best lectures on art ever given in this country.

In collaboration with his wife he prepared numerous illustrated articles for Scribner, Century and other leading magazines on subjects connected with mediæval or renaissance art, or noted places of the old world. Among the most noteworthy and interesting of these may be mentioned: "With Romola in Florence," "The man at arms," "Castle life," "A day with a Florentine artist of the 15th century," "Ravenna and its mosaics," "The Paris of the musketeers," "Afloat on the Nile."

Most notable of his paintings are:

"Christmas bells"	"All souls day"
"The choir boys"	"Inspiration"
"The angel of the flaming sword"	"Young poet"
"Spring time"	"Toreador"

Mr. Blashfield's strength lies in decorative painting in which his drawing is as elegant as his color is fragile in tone. His best mural work is seen in the Library of Congress, Washington; Court House, Baltimore, Minnesota and Iowa state houses.

"In his art he demonstrates his understanding of drawing, elevated without losing strength, of refined felicitous light, of controlling unified tone, of the grace, sweetness and reticence in simple gesture and of the power in an organized whole." (I. S. 35:lxix. I. S. 43:liii.)

BLUM, ROBERT FREDERICK, b. Cincinnati, O., July 9, 1857; d. New York, June 8, 1903. Was apprenticed in lithographing shop in 1871 and attended night classes at McMicken Art School of Design, Cincinnati. Studied nine months at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia. Went to New York in 1879. Made trips to Europe during the years 1880-89. In 1890 he accompanied Sir Edwin Arnold to Japan in order to illustrate his "Japonica."

His "Lace makers" won a medal at the Paris Exposition in 1889; "Bead stringers" occasioned his election as an associate of the National Academy, and the exhibition of his "Ameya" ("Itinerant candy vender") brought him into full membership of the academy in 1893. At his election he was the youngest member of the association.

Upon his return from Japan in 1892, after completing his Japanese

drawings and paintings, he took up mural decoration and reached the highest perfection of art in the magnificent decorations in Mendelssohn Hall, New York, illustrating the "Moods of music."

The charm of Blum's pictures lies in the execution rather than in the subjects which are chosen from every land except America. His "Itinerant candy vender" in the Metropolitan Museum of New York is full of color, with exactitude of line and a charming sense of foreign parts. (Isham.)

His pen drawings of Venice, dated 1880, have, in all the progress of that special art, never been excelled.

"He paints Japanese street scenes full of sunlight and lustrous color." (Müther.)

A few Japanese pictures are:

"Flower market, Tokio"	"Musee-night"
"The geisha"	"Siesta"
"Cherry blossoms"	"The terrace"
"The bath"	

While Mr. Blum's reputation as an illustrator and etcher was well established, it is probable that he will be longest remembered by his work as a colorist.

BOGERT, GEORGE, b. New York, 1864. Pupil of National Academy, also of Puvis de Chavannes, Aime Morot and E. Boudin, Paris. Received honorable mention at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, 1892; Webb prize, Society American Artists, 1898; first Hallgarten prize National Academy, 1899. Associate member of National Academy of Design, 1899.

"October moonlight" is much admired, as is also "Approach of evening, Venice," ablaze with the vibrating colors of the sky at sunset.

"He has done a great amount of work, much varied not only in subject—landscapes, marines, views of cities chosen from all over the world—but also in handling and in color scheme." (Isham.)

His work is largely reminiscent, the works of Constable, Diaz, Maris, being reflected in his canvases; but his two most interesting canvases, "Approaching storm" and "Day after the storm" are strong works and derived evidently from independent study and a personal outlook. (The Artist, 24:1xi.)

"His technique is strong, and if his ideals were simpler and more direct, his art could be enthusiastically admired. He has force, dramatic quality, and knows how to put a picture together." (B. & P. 4: 125.)

"Eventide"

"Rainbow at sea"

"The last rays"

"Summer morning, Manomet"

"Chateau Gaillard, moonrise"

BORGLUM, JOHN GUTZON MOTHE, Sculptor, b. California, March 25, 1867. Pupil of San Francisco Art Association and Academie Julien in Paris. Is a member of the Royal Society of British Artists and Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris.

As a lad in a western Jesuit college he carved crucifixes on his slates and copied in his books reproductions of pictures by the old masters.

After studying in Paris and spending a year in Spain he returned to the United States but in 1896 went to London and remained there until 1901; settled in New York in 1902.

His earlier works in sculpture were western in subject—"Indian scouts," "Death of a chief," "Apaches pursued by U. S. troops." Later works are "The seer," "The Boer," "Remorse," gargoyles for dormitory building at Princeton, bronze statuette of John Ruskin and portrait bust of Lincoln. Of this bust of Lincoln a writer on works of art says: "In profound insight into character and in subtleness of portrayal, Gutzon Borglum's "Head of Lincoln" must be accounted among the greatest achievements in portrait sculpture that have been made by any American artist." (Craftsman 14:26.)

The masterly rendering of "The mares of Diomedes" places this group among the great works of art. Here he has given movement—the fury of high-strung steeds.

In 1898 he was commissioned to make the decorations for the Queen's Hotel at Leeds and chose for his subject the story of "Pan." Here his real personality showed itself and his special genius came into play.

In his New York studio he painted a series of mural decorations for the Midland Hotel Concert Hall at Manchester, England—subject: "The coming of Guinevere," also painted twelve panels illustrating "Midsummer night's dream" for a private residence in New York.

His statuette of John Ruskin evinces that broad thought with which he approaches his subject.

In writing of the art of the Metropolitan Museum of New York (where are his "Mares of Diomedes" and the bronze statuette of Ruskin) David C. Preyer says: "Nothing could be in more striking contrast—the mad stampede of the tumbling mass of horses and the quiet dignified repose of the writer and thinker."

A contributor to the International Studio says: "A certain impressionistic tendency shows itself in Mr. Borglum's recent work."

His works are so varied and his manner so versatile that classification and general exposition is almost out of the question.

"The reason for building any work of art," he says: "can only be for the purpose of fixing in some desirable form a great emotion, or a great idea, of the individual or the people."

BORGLUM, SOLON HANNIBAL, Sculptor, b. Ogden, Utah, December 22, 1868. Was reared among the frontiersmen in a typical prairie town and worked on a stock ranch while young. In 1893 he decided to give up ranch life and to study art; became a student in the Cincinnati Art School and studied under Louis Rebisso and Fremiet in Paris. Associate member of National Academy of Design, 1911.

When he went to Cincinnati he obtained admission to the U. S. stables and began to model his first group which, when exhibited in the annual school exhibit, won him a special prize of \$50, and during his second year at the art school he won the prize of a scholarship. In Paris his groups were accepted by the salon and he received encouraging words of approval from Fremiet, the French sculptor.

His group called, "Lassoing wild horses" was his first exhibit in the Paris salon; "Stampede of wild horses" was next, and "The lame horse" brought him honorable mention. Returning to the United States in 1900, he made a special study of western life, living among cow-boys and Indians.

"In such works as "The last round-up," "Our slave" and "On the border of white man's land," Mr. Borglum has hit upon a very large and impressive treatment which is distinctly sculptural in its inspiration; while in the tiny "Burial on the plains" there is a mysterious emotional note which has been touched by few indeed of our sculptors. a sentiment that might easily have been dissipated by a more insistent technic." (Taft's "History of American sculpture.")

"There is that in his work which challenges the shams and insincerities of our drawing rooms and which makes the money-getting occupation of our trammelled lives seem suddenly trite. His art is not the expression of his personality, but of that part of the universe by which he was environed and is therefore as untrammelled as nature."

"He stands pre-eminently as a sculptor of American life in one of its distinctive phases . . . His groups embody in marble and bronze the free primitive life of the great west." (Craftsman 12:382.)

BREUER, HENRY JOSEPH, b. Philadelphia, Pa., August 18, 1860. Began his art studies in Buffalo, N. Y. Was a Rookwood pottery decorator in Cincinnati, 1880-2; lithographic designer, 1882-4; mural decorator, New York, 1884-8; illustrator San Francisco Chronicle, 1890-2; art editor California magazine, 1892-3; landscape painter since 1893. Is a member of the Society of American Artists of Paris. Studied in Paris

where he came under the influence of the Barbizon school and was especially impressed by Corot.

"As an aid to development along individual and original lines he has spent many years in California where the "atmosphere" is individualistic in all activities, and he was there isolated to an extent from the "schools" and of necessity studied nature more than art."

"Having a splendid eye for detail, he applies it in a creative imagination evidenced in his synthetic method, which gives a balance and sense of completeness to his compositions." (L. S. 39:xlix.)

He was commissioned to paint pictures of the Arroyo Seco of the San Gabriel Valley for the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

Characteristic works are:

"Yosemite valley"

"A California sunset"

"Mt. Brewer in the Sierras"

BRIDGMAN, FREDERIC ARTHUR, b. Tuskegee, Ala., November 10, 1847. Was apprentice in the engraving department of the American Bank Note Company, New York, 1864-5. Studied in Brooklyn Art School and National Academy New York and was a pupil of Gérôme and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, 1866-71. Since then he has had a studio in Paris, occasionally visiting New York. A member of the National Academy since 1881.

Mr. Bridgman has a well-established reputation for his Oriental and archaeological pictures. He paints almost exclusively scenes from Algiers. The first picture by which he became widely known was "The burial of the mummy." This won for him the decoration of the Legion of Honor. Of this picture the severe critic of the Paris Figaro said: "Gérôme himself might have signed it, so high is the merit." This painting with "The pastime of an Assyrian king" and "The procession of the sacred bull Apis" are his chief pictures.

He has made special study of Algiers, Egypt and Nubia and the Nile, and is regarded as the authorized painter of the south shore of the Mediterranean. In 1881 he brought together in all 330 pictures of the East at an exhibition in New York. His favorite studies are curious mixtures of Arab camel drivers, French zouaves and cosmopolitan tourists. These pictures belong to what is called Mr. Bridgman's salon manner.

"White draperies, dark skin tints, shining marble and keen blue atmosphere, ethnographical accuracy and a taste for anecdote are the leading characteristics of his pictures." (Müther's "History of modern painting.")

Some of his Brittany studies, chiefly landscapes, are more interesting

—they possess a different quality. The effects of light are subdued and very delicate. (The Artist, 29:138.)

His works are now hors concours in the Paris Salon.

Well-known paintings are:

"Up early"	"Girls in the way"
"Apollo bearing off Cyrene"	"Interior of the harem"
"Illusions of high life"	"Bringing in the corn"
"The American circus in Paris"	"A Moorish interior"
"In the Pyrenees"	"Tete-a-tete in Cairo"
"Chapel—noon"	"Bay of Dinard, moonlight"
"Greek girls on the seashore"	"Hour of reverie"
"The morning bath"	"In the silence of the evening"
"Lady of Cairo visiting"	

BROWN, GEORGE LORING, Etcher, b. Boston, Mass., February 2, 1814; d. Malden, Mass., June 25, 1889. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to Alonzo Hartwell, an artist, to learn the art of wood-engraving; when sixteen he went to Europe with money earned by painting and through the influence and assistance of John Cheney, an American engraver living in London, he was enabled to study in Paris, enduring many hardships, however. Two years later he returned to Boston, opened a studio and worked with Washington Allston. In 1840 he went to Paris again and studied under Isabey, then took up his residence in Rome where his brilliant and poetical pictures found ready sale.

Among his famous paintings are:

"Doge's palace and Grand canal"	"Bay of Naples"
"Doge's palace at sunrise"	"Fountain of Trevi"
"Palermo"	"Niagara by moonlight"
"Atranti"	

The Art Museum in Rome owns his "Moonlight scene" (a prize picture) and the late King Edward VII bought his "Crown of New England" when, as the Prince of Wales, he visited the United States.

Art Journal, May 1875: "Brown's Sunset, Genoa," is one of those gorgeous idealized, hazy Italian scenes for which this artist is so much noted, in the vein of Turner."

His etchings executed in Rome are much freer in handling and more suggestive in color than are those of John Gadsby Chapman.

BROWNE, GEORGE ELMER, b. Gloucester, Mass., May 6, 1871. Studied at Museum of Fine Arts and at Cowles Art School, Boston, and Académie Julien, Paris. Has exhibited in Paris salon and been represented at nearly all prominent American exhibitions. Received medal at the

Charitable Mechanics Association, Boston, 1895, and the Inness Jr. prize, Salmagundi Club, New York, 1901.

His painting entitled "Selling bait at Cape Cod," exhibited in the Paris salon 1904, was purchased by the French government.

Popular paintings are:

"Fishing boats at Boulogne-sur-mer"

"A peasant's cottage"

"Storing the grain"

"On the beach at Scheveningen"

"The old gate at Moret"

"The wain team"

Many of his best subjects have been the depicting of city life and scenery along the water front and streets of New York, also life and scenery along the Seine, from the Parisian boulevards, from the banks of the Thames and the canals of Holland.

The eminent art critic, W. Lewis Fraser, in *Brush and Pencil*, Vol. 14:107 says: "The charm of his pictures is the tender elusiveness of their somewhat somber airtones."

Correctness of line enables him to express unmistakably what he wants to say.

BRUSH, GEORGE DE FOREST, b. Shelbyville, Tenn., September 28, 1855. Pupil of Gérôme. Received first Hallgarten prize of the National Academy of Design, New York, 1888; Temple gold medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, 1897; gold medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900; Saltus medal of the National Academy of Design, New York, 1909. A member of the academy since 1901.

Began as a genre painter of Indians and in his story-telling pictures of Indians he represents the most poetical treatment of the subject that has yet been achieved. Best examples are, "Silence broken," "Mourning her brave," "The Indian hunter," "The Indian and the lily." For a number of years he has confined himself to one subject—the modern madonna, his wife and children serving as his models. His "Madonna" in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, is one of his strongest works. "In the garden" and "The family" are more pictorial.

Technically Brush's work does not attract, but intellectually it is full of beauty. (B. & P. 11.)

"His drawing is strong and distingué and his figures are interpreted with truth of expression." (Hartmann.)

Another critic says: "He has not yet solved the mysterious affinity between certain colors and certain emotions."

Kenyon Cox says: "George deForest Brush is one of the few painters outside the ranks of the mural decorators who concerns himself primarily with line and a severe conception of form. He has often fine color,

also in a restrained key, and always a profound feeling for character and for the beauty of childhood. In its composition of long flowing lines, its firm clean drawing, its subtle modeling and above all in the beautifully expressive heads and the radiant charm of blond infancy, his "In the garden" is worthy of one of those fifteenth-century Florentines with whom Mr. Brush has much more affinity than with the average painter."

"In his "Madonna pictures" he shows the pathos of motherly love."

CADWALADER-GUILD, EMMA MARIE, Sculptor, was born in New England but most of her work has been done in England and Germany, and is better known there than here.

Ambassador White after seeing her work in Germany urged her to return to the United States and make a bust of President McKinley. Through correspondence, sittings were agreed upon; she came but they were not given; she then modeled the bust from prints. Mr. Hanna entered a bill in Congress for the purchase of the bust, so pleased was he with it, and it is now in the president's room of the Capitol at Washington.

Mrs. Guild has also made a striking bust of Lincoln. John Hay said of it: "The power of the head is remarkable. It is a great expression of the personality of the man."

Her two busts of Gladstone—one in bronze, one in marble, are the only ones for which Mr. Gladstone gave sittings.

When her bust of George Frederick Watts was completed he said: "When I look at that bust I can understand how that man could have painted that picture" (pointing to one of his own.)

Mrs. Guild numbers royalty among her distinguished patrons.

Her idealistic heads and statues are as remarkable as her portraits. Of her "Lotos," the German Times says: "This psychic masterpiece stamps Mrs. Guild unequivocally as an artist of the very first rank." A bronze statuette called "Freed" has been exhibited in the Paris salon, at the Royal Academy, London, and at Munich. Her "Head of St. Monica, the mother of St. Augustine" is a charming study. The German government purchased her "Electron" and placed it in the Post-museum at Berlin. The pose of her "Endymion" is not to be found in either modern or ancient sculpture.

"Mrs. Guild is careful in her anatomical study but works without model; and her results strengthen the suspicion that in poses involving a representation of movement, however slight, the appearance of a stationary model is false in detail to the exact appearance in motion."

"Mrs. Guild is a painter as well as sculptor and known abroad as one of superior merit." (Cur. Lit. 40:42; I. S. 27: sup. 44.)

CARLSEN, EMIL, b. Copenhagen, Denmark, October 19, 1853. Was educated in his native city and came to the United States in 1872. He has what the late Frank Fowler has described as a kind of specialized vision, very charming and very fine. Coming from Denmark he brought with him the old Vikings love of the great waters. His poetic interpretation of their beauty has met with universal recognition. Medals and prizes have been awarded him in many exhibitions and he was elected a member of the National Academy in 1906.

"He contents himself with quiet middle tones, never forcing his gamut to extremes of light or shades, but his surfaces are lovely, his paintings invariably mature." (L. S. 39:10.)

"His landscape work was the quality of his still-life studies of game or fish; broad unbroken masses of color strongly relieved against each other, whether sunlit trees against a deep blue sky or a white swan against a dead wall, the contrast not being relied on alone for the effect,—but the color being made as absolutely true as in his vigorous works." (Isham.)

Admired paintings are:

"The quiet sea"

"Wild swan"

"Meeting of the seas"

"May morning"

"The open sea"

"The panel"

Kenyon Cox says: "Beauty is his aim, and the facts and the force of nature are both subordinated to decoration. In the "Open sea" it is the exquisitely varied blues and grays of sky and water that have charmed him, while in his "Surf" it is not crash and roar that we are made to feel, but the bold pattern of black and white and blue."

CARPENTER, FRANCIS BICKWELL, b. Homer, N. Y., August 6, 1830; d. New York, May 23, 1900. He was a pupil of Sanford Thayer at Syracuse, N. Y. Won much fame as a painter and also possessed much literary ability.

His painting "Arbitration," representing the signing of the treaty of Washington, was accepted by Queen Victoria and hung in her private collection. His portrait of President Fillmore was purchased by the city of New York and hangs in the City Hall. "First reading of the Emancipation proclamation before the cabinet" now hangs on the stairway of the House of Representatives, Washington.

Mr. Carpenter was elected associate member of the National Academy in 1852.

CASSATT, MARY—"Painter of childhood"—b. Pittsburgh, Pa., 1855. Her first studies in art were at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine

Arts, Philadelphia. After traveling extensively in Spain, Italy and Holland she settled in Paris, and Degas, convinced of her ability and sincerity, consented to take her as a pupil and for fifteen years she studied and worked with him, achieving in time a position not far below his own.

At various intervals Miss Cassatt has devoted herself to painting in oils and pastels, to color-etching, dry point and even lithography. While her range of expression is wide, her choice of motive is restricted. For the most part she transcribes the intimate relationship of mother and child. She always avoids a sentimental version of child life. "Beauty is there, but not a sugary, waxen beauty."

Among her most characteristic works are:

"The toilet"

"Women and child"

"The caress"

"Baby arises"

"The cup of tea"

"The reading lesson"

"Children playing with a cat"

"Mother and child"

Earlier works are:

"At the French theater"

"After the bullfight"

"Music lesson"

"On the balcony"

Miss Cassatt, a follower of the School of Manet, sends her canvases to the Impressionists' exhibitions in Paris, but she refuses to exhibit in the salons, and in her indifference to their applause she stands alone. All other Parisian American artists have regularly displayed their works in the great competitive exhibitions. Miss Cassatt is a member of the Legion of Honor of France, and her work takes rank beside that of the foremost modern masters.

"Her work is resolute, thoughtful and lucid. Much of her master's strength of line is there, and much also of his solemn, almost classic restraint. Miss Cassatt has never faltered in her allegiance to the tenets of Impressionists." (L. S. 27:sup. 1.)

"She has succeeded in creating a new style and lending to prose and realism a decorative quality best displayed in her colored etchings. In sheer force and breadth of view few men artists could rival her "Mother and child" pictures." (Hartmann.)

Perception of and sympathy for the wonderfully intimate relation existing between mother and child are the qualities which stand out prominently in the work of Miss Cassatt. (Elizabeth Anna Semple.)

Chief distinction of Miss Cassatt's art is closeness of interpretation united to the impressionist's care for the transitory aspect of things. (Elizabeth Luther Cary.)

"The secret of compressed statement is hers, of condensed significance.
(Frank Weitenkampf.)

CHAMPNEY, JAMES WELLS, b. Boston, Mass., July 16, 1843; d. New York, May 1, 1903. Began his art education with a wood engraver in Boston. Studied in Europe under Edouard Frère, Paris, and at Antwerp under Van Lerius, 1868-9. In 1882 he was made associate member of National Academy. Was an exhibitor of oil paintings at the Centennial Exposition, 1876, and of pastels at World's Columbian Exposition, 1893.

On account of the number of Boston artists bearing his surname, he signed his early pictures "Champ," but later gave his full name.

Early and popular pictures:

"Not as ugly as he looks"	"The best scholar"
"Boy shelling peas"	"Which is umpire"
"Hearts and diamonds"	"Grandma's pet"
"The sear leaf"	"Don't touch"
"Your good health"	"Children roasting apples"
"Speak, sir"	

The most successful paintings are genre subjects, quiet and simple in their nature.

During the last few years of his life, Mr. Champney made a specialty of pastel pictures and achieved remarkable success in this branch of art.

A few of his later pictures are:

"The squire's daughter"	"The flower of New England"
"Ophelia"	"Sylvia"
"Indian summer"	"Mignon"
"A song without words"	"Little Mistress Dorothy"
"The best scholar"	

CHANDLER, GEORGE W., Etcher, b. Milwaukee, Wis. Early evinced artistic tendencies and was employed as an illustrator on the New York daily papers. After some foreign travel, entered the Academie Julien, Paris in the classes of Jean Paul Laurens. In 1908 received honorable mention at the salon.

India forms the setting for some of his finest plates:

"The minarets, Benares"	"The burning ghats, Benares"
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Parisian scenes:

"Les travaux du Métro"	"Le déjeuner"
"Dans l'Avenue de Saxe"	"Aux bords de la Seine"

Evidence of his versatility, as well as his understanding of pastoral beauties may be found in "Le Moulin Moret," "The old lock" "Cour de Cerf" and "Cour á pont l'Arche"; "Le portail de St. Maclou, Rouen," is an expression of sombre beauty.

"He gives us not only the lacy fretwork of the vaulted doorway, but we enter with him into the shadow of a dim interior, heavy with the incense of a by-gone age." (Marie Bruette.)

CHAPMAN, JOHN GADSBY, Etcher, b. Alexandria, Va., December 8, 1808; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., July 6, 1890. One of the most important of the early etchers in the United States, made his first attempt at etching in 1843; etched in Rome from 1852 to 1857, where he studied art. First became known as an etcher in New York City where he did much good work for Harper & Bros.

His versatility was remarkable—portraits, landscapes, engraving and etching being alike within the compass of his ability. For fifty-three years he was a member of the National Academy of Design.

His "Baptism of Pocahontas" in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, is the painting by which he is best known.

Mr. Chapman was the first American to write on etching.

CHASE, WILLIAM MERRITT—"The painter of precept"—b. Franklin, Ind., November 1, 1849. At the age of nineteen began the study of art in Indianapolis; also studied in New York, later in the Munich Royal Academy and afterwards had Alexander Wagner for a teacher; also was a pupil of Karl von Piloty. He refused a professorship in the Munich Royal Academy and returned to America. In 1885 he was elected president of the Society of American Artists and reelected every year thereafter for ten years. After conducting winter classes at the Art Students' League for eighteen years, in 1897 he organized a distinct school of his own known as the "Chase School of Art." Aside from his work in New York, he has taught for a number of years at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and at the Hartford Art School. His summer school at Shinnecock, L. I., is famous. His influence as an instructor is the most far-reaching of any artist in America and probably of any country, and his traveling classes abroad are a feature in the progress of American art. He is one of the foremost landscapists and portraitists, and the best "still-life" painter in America. A member of the National Academy of Design since 1890.

The beginning of his reputation as a painter was made when he exhibited his "Court jester" in 1876; his "Smoker" (the portrait of Frank Duveneck) won for him honorable mention in the Paris salon and at a Munich exposition.

His most famous portraits are those of his mother, "My daughter

Helen," Mrs. Tyler, Dr. Osler and Thomas Dolan. Among his fanciful pictures are "Alice," "Dorothy and her sister," "The red box," "Ring toss," "Girl with dog," "Ready for the ride," "The gray kimono," "The open Japanese book." These serve well to illustrate the distinctive quality of Chase's color sense. (Craftsman 18:33.)

Mr. Chase is world-famous for his painting of brass and other metals; and he paints the gold frame of the picture within his picture with sufficient skill to stand comparison with the *real* frame.

Of his brush work, Hartmann says: "There are passages in some of his pictures which even brush magicians like Whistler and Zorn cannot surpass. Chase is always clever. "Clever" is a word often misused. It is well applied to him."

Mr. Chase's portrait hangs in the Uffizi, Florence, Italy, in the famous gallery devoted to the portraits of painters by themselves. This is an emphatic recognition of his achievement and his standing in the profession of art. Only two other American artists have been thus honored—Healy and Sargent.

In 1903 he was elected a member of "Ten American Painters" to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Henry Twachtman.

Kenyon Cox says: "His picture in the Hearn collection, with its somber glow of copper in the dark background, its iridescent, gleaming fish, its one red apple, and its two wonderfully painted green peppers, is a masterpiece which no living painter could surpass in its own way."

CHRISTY, HOWARD CHANDLER, Illustrator, b. Morgan county, Ohio, January 10, 1873. Was educated at Duncan Falls, Ohio. At the age of twenty he entered the National Academy of Design, New York, and in two months had won honorable mention and one bronze medal. He studied under William M. Chase and later became instructor in Cooper Union, the Chase School, New York School of Art and the Art Students League.

During the Spanish-American war was with the Rough Riders before Santiago and established his reputation by his Cuban pictures and types of the navy and army men. He wrote war stories and illustrated them for Scribners and Leslie's Weekly, and has made hundreds of illustrations for other publications.

Among his best known and most popular works were his pictures illustrating "Miles Standish" and "Evangeline." Mr. Christy is famous as the painter of the American girl.

His art is of a high romanticism in conception and academic in its execution.

CHURCH, FREDERICK EDWIN, b. Hartford, Conn., May 4, 1826; d. New York, April 7, 1900. The pupil of Thomas Cole, he resided with him at

Catskill, N. Y., thus gaining the first inspirations along the shores of the Hudson and amid the beautiful regions of the legendary Catskills. Established a studio in New York and was elected an academician of the National Academy in 1849. Made sketching tours in South America in 1853 and 1857; later, on the coast of Labrador and in Jamaica. In 1868 visited Europe and the Holy Land. Visited Mexico in 1883.

Church's "Niagara" was immediately recognized as the first satisfactory delineation in art of one of the greatest natural wonders of the western world, and this is in itself extraordinary praise. It received medal at the Paris Exposition of 1867. When Ruskin first saw this painting he pointed out an effect upon water which he declared he had often seen in nature among the Swiss waterfalls, but never before on canvas.

Among his works sketched on his extensive tours are:

"Icebergs"	"Rainy season in the tropics"
"A South American landscape"	"Heart of the Andes"
"The afterglow"	"El Khasné Petrá"
"Andes of Ecuador"	"Cotopaxi"
"Chimborazo"	"Twilight in the wilderness"
"Morning in the Cordilleras"	"View of Quebec"
"Jerusalem"	"Aurora borealis"

Church's works are generally composite rather than a transcription of actual landscape.

CHURCH, FREDERICK STUART, b. Grand Rapids, Mich., December 1, 1842. Studied in the Chicago Academy with Walter Shirlaw and later in the National Academy of Design and Art Students' League of New York, and for some years has occupied a studio in that city. His first popularity was gained by his drawing in black and white; he furnished book and magazine illustrations for Scribners and other publication houses; then oil and water-color work attracted his attention.

Is a member of the National Academy of Design, New York, Society of Painter-Etchers, London, and the New York and Philadelphia etching clubs.

"Una and the lion," "The lion in love," "Beauty and the beast," "The black orchid," "The sorceress," and "Twilight" are familiar examples of his graceful realization of purely fanciful themes.

Of his works, Isham in his "History of American painting," says: "They are not profound, they are not subtle . . . yet if they have the simplicity of a story told to children, they have also freshness and charm. If the drawing is loose, it is also graceful."

There are probably no more popular etchings than his, wherein a

graceful and humorous fancy charms us all. His "Mermaid" is a well-known plate.

CLARK, WALTER APPLETON, Illustrator, b. Worcester, Mass., June 24, 1876; d. New York City, December 27, 1906. With a purely local art training of some three years, he established himself as one of the leading illustrators of the day. Taught classes at the Art Students' League and Cooper Union, N. Y. and at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

A picture of his on the wall of the Art Students' League, while a student, attracted the attention of the art editor of Scribner's magazine; this led to his being employed to illustrate one of Kipling's stories. Among his latest works was the illustration of the modern version of "Canterbury Tales" by Percy Mackaye.

"Mr. Clark's strong point is his execution, he has a nice clean dexterity of touch, employed with nobility and ease."

"In finish he obtains the feeling noticeable in the color work of Vibert and his compositions are handled with the adroitness of Fortuny, with less dash, however, but with more delicate sympathy and refinement."

CLARKE, THOMAS SHIELDS, Sculptor, b. Pittsburgh, Pa., April 25, 1860. Graduated at Princeton University in 1882. While a student at the Art League in New York, he made illustrations for magazines. Going to Paris, he studied drawing under Boulanger and Lefebvre, modeling under Chapu, and painting under Gérôme in the Ecole des Beaux Arts; later was instructed by Dagnan-Bouveret; also studied art in Florence, Rome and Venice. Associate member of National Academy of Design, 1902.

His paintings and sculpture have brought him honor at home and abroad, he having been represented at international expositions at Berlin, Madrid, London and Paris.

His "Night market in Morocco" received official recognition at the Berlin Exposition in 1891; "A fool's fool" was shown at the Paris salon, and upon its merits he was admitted to membership in the Society of American Artists, New York. "A gondola girl," "Morning, noon and night" and other Venetian works are attractive.

His bronze group—fountain design—"The cider press," displayed at the Madrid Exposition, brought him a medal of honor, presented personally by the King of Spain.

Four caryatides—"The seasons"—on the New York Appellate Court building are dignified and graceful. His more important work in sculpture is "Alma Mater and her son Alumnus," for Princeton University. "These figures are splendidly modeled and thoughtfully conceived."

Mr. Clarke has also done some notable mural decoration.
(B. & P. 6:195.)

COLE, THOMAS, b. Bolton-le-Moor, Lancashire, England, February 1, 1801; d. Catskill, N. Y., February 11, 1848. Was of American parentage, and in 1819 the family returned to America taking up their residence at Stubenville, Ohio, where he began the study of painting under a portrait painter named Stein. Not successful in portrait work, he took up landscape painting. In 1825 he went to New York, subsequently became intimately acquainted with Durand and Trumbull. He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design and had a picture at its first exhibition in 1826. A patron sent him to Europe in 1829 to complete his art education and he remained there about three years sketching and painting in England, France and Italy. After his return he painted two allegorical series, "The course of empire" and "Voyage of life." These soon won him great contemporary popularity. (Noble's "Life and works of Thomas Cole.") These paintings were exhibited in the rooms of the New York Art Union in 1848 and were visited by a half million people. Other paintings depict scenes from an extreme range of landscape.

"All are remarkable for imagination, composition and the most refined and picturesque truth to the details, as facts and influences of nature." (Tuckerman.)

His most beautiful illustrations of Italian scenery are "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," companion pieces. Of American views one of the most attractive is "The hunter's return." One of his most highly finished works is a picture illustrating Mrs. Hemans' poem "The cross in the wilderness." "The tone of the picture is quite Claude-like." (Tuckerman.) Caffin says: "Cole forms a link between the new enthusiasm for nature study and the older predilection for historical and "grand style" subjects." According to this authority his more enduring claim, however, to be remembered, consists in his having aroused an appreciation of the pictorial possibilities of the Catskill, and of American landscape in general. He makes nature the vehicle for moral allegories.

COOPER, COLIN CAMPBELL, b. Philadelphia, Pa. Studied in Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Académie Julien and other art schools in Paris. Is a member of many leading art clubs in this country, and has been awarded many medals and prizes. Is an associate member of the National Academy. Has spent much time in Europe painting figure and architectural subjects, architecture and street scenes being his specialty. Mr. Cooper's notable achievement is his long series of canvases depicting the picturesque charm of the mod-

ern sky-scraper; he began this work in 1902. He sees beauty, sublimity and grandeur in the structures that the average person is wont to call monstrosities.

He handles water-colors on canvas so cleverly that his water-colors can scarcely be distinguished from oils.

"Broad street, New York," "Rush hour Brooklyn bridge," "Broadway," "The chain gate," "The Flatiron building," "Walton hotel, Philadelphia," and a scene in Penn Square, are additional proof of his skill in clothing the common place brick and mortar of the business block with rich warm colors of their own.

"That Cooper has the natural gift of seeing the beauty of what to most people are prosaic structures, and the patience and persistence to perfect his delineation of street and building, is the secret of his success as an architectural painter." (B. & P. 18:72.)

COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON—"The painter of early gentility"—b. Boston, Mass., July 3, 1737; d. London, England, September 9, 1815. At the age of seventeen he produced his first grouped picture—an allegorical study of Mars, Venus and Vulcan. From that time he was recognized as a painter. Through the influence of Benjamin West his "Boy with the squirrel" was exhibited in London in 1766, and in 1772 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Artists. In 1774 he settled in London and became a notable painter of historical scenes. In 1776 he was elected associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1779, academician, and presented, on admission, his "Tribute money." His "Death of the Earl of Chatham" established his fame in England.

He opposed the classical productions of the age by his vigorous representations of events of history and war. Among his numerous subjects in this line are: "Death of Major Pierson," "Siege of Gibraltar," "Surrender of Admiral de Windt to Lord Camperdown," "Charles I demanding the five impeached members," "Charles I signing Strafford's death warrant," "Offer of crown to Lady Jane Grey," "Assassination of Buckingham." He also painted religious subjects and large portraits groups of noted English families. But of his earlier work—that done before he left Boston, which consists of a long series of portraits of our colonial dignitaries, divines, judges and merchants—Isham says: "These paintings are the most authentic records of our pre-revolutionary ancestors which have come down to us."

Copley's best known portraits in America are those of John Adams and John Hancock.

Caffin says: "Copley was the most distinguished in skill of craftsmanship of all the pre-revolutionary painters."

Copley was not poetical, but he produced splendid prose.

CORY, FANNY YOUNG (Mrs. F. W. Cooney), Illustrator, b. Waukegan, Ill., October 17, 1877. Studied art at the Metropolitan School and the Art Students' League of New York. Married to F. W. Cooney, 1904.

Has made illustrations for the Century Company and Harper Bros. and illustrated numerous books, including "Alice in Wonderland," "Through the looking glass," etc.

Favorite children's pictures are:

"Do you ever make saucer pies?" "Shoo!"

"On the dark stair"

COUSE, EANGER IRVING, b. Saginaw, Mich., 1866. Pupil of National Academy, New York, Bouguereau, Robert-Fleury and Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. Received the Shaw prize for black and white, at Salmagundi Club, 1899; second Hallgarten prize National Academy, 1900; Proctor prize, Salmagundi Club, 1900; honorable mention, Paris Exposition, 1900; first Hallgarten prize National Academy, 1902. Associate member National Academy of Design, 1902; academician, 1911.

Devotes himself to the Pueblo or town Indians of the southwest, painting them in their actuality or with ideal touch in their home in New Mexico. Part of the year he passes at Taos, for the portrayal of the Taos Indians is the art of Mr. E. Irving Couse.

He had much difficulty in securing interesting and picturesque models, as it is a matter of belief with these Indians and in fact with others, that the soul of the sitter passes out into the portrait when the picture is completed, and naturally, until the prejudice is overcome, there is not much enthusiasm about posing.

He paints the Indian not primarily as the actor in a wild savage drama, as Remington and Schreyvogel have, but as the peaceful dweller in primitive scenes, revealing them often as more poetical and philosophical than the more so-called civilized races. (Craftsman, 18:619.)

Admired works are:

"The mountain hunter"

"The weary hunter"

"The magic forest"

"Bear cubs"

"Trout ripples"

"Returning to camp"

"An Indian shepherd"

"Medicine fires"

"The voice of the falls"

"The trout streams"

"Elk-foot"

"The brook"

COWLES, GENEVIEVE ALMEDA AND MAUD ALICE (twin sisters), Mural and stained-glass decorators, b. Farmington, Conn., February 23, 1871. Always lived in an atmosphere favorable to the cultivation of their

naturally artistic tastes. They took up drawing at the age of seven; a little later they were taken to Europe and in Florence, Giotto, Fra Angelico and Botticelli impressed their imaginations deeply. Their first series of children were drawn for Scribners. They have done much work for magazines, executed stained glass windows in various churches, also specialized in mural decoration.

Their mural decorations in Christ Church, New Haven, Conn., are especially noteworthy. They represent: "Prayer of the prisoner," "Prayer of the soul in darkness," and "Prayer of old age." These are paintings of states of the soul and of deep emotions. They are records of human lives and not mere imagination.

Other works are, Memorial window and a decorative border for the chancel of Saint Michael's Church, Brooklyn; a window in the memory of the deaconess, Miss Stillman, in Grace Church, New York. Have executed many windows and other decorative work for churches.

Miss Maud Alice died during the summer of 1905.

Miss Genevieve writes: "I desire especially to work for prisons, hospitals and asylums—for those whose great need of beauty seems often to be forgotten."

She contributed to the *Craftsman* 10:97 a most interesting article on "Building a stained glass window."

COX, KENYON, b. Warren, O., October 27, 1856. Studied in Cincinnati and Philadelphia; also in Paris under Carolus-Duran and Gérôme, 1877-82; returned to New York.

Received second Hallgarten prize at the Academy exhibition in 1888, and the same year received two prizes for works at the Paris Universal Exposition. His pictures are principally portraits and figures. Painted two decorations in the Library of Congress, one in Walker Art Gallery Bowdoin college, one in Iowa state Capitol, frieze in court room of Appellate Court building, New York. Associate member of National Academy, 1900, full member, 1903; also member of American Academy Arts and Letters.

"A lady in black" was exhibited in the salon during his Paris student days and on the merits of this work he was elected to the Society of American Artists.

Best known paintings are:

"Jacob wrestling with the angel"

"Painting and poetry"

"Vision of moonrise"

"Flying shadows"

Mr. Cox is regarded as a colorist of distinction, but especially excels as a draughtsman. He is also well known by his critical writings of

art and by his work in black and white, including his illustrations to Rossetti's "Blessed damozel." (I. S. 32:3.)

CRANE, BRUCE, b. New York, October 17, 1857. Studied art under Alexander H. Wyant. At the age of seventeen while residing in Elizabeth, New Jersey, he entered the office of an architect and builder and there had actual experience as a practical draughtsman. In 1878 he went abroad visiting the galleries of Liverpool, London and Paris. Exhibited his first picture, "An old mill pond on Long Island," at the National Academy in 1879. The summer of 1882 he spent in the historic old town of Grez, near the forest of Fontainebleau.

Received the Webb prize, Society American Artists, 1887; bronze medal, Paris Exposition, 1900; the George Inness memorial gold medal National Academy, 1901. An associate member of the National Academy in 1897, full member, 1901. He belongs distinctly to the plain air school of landscape painters and chooses only native subjects. As a teacher he has met with remarkable success.

Mr. Crane has produced a long list of charming, poetic canvases, being one of America's most idyllic landscape painters.

His most notable canvases are:

"Winter"	"November woods"
"A haystack"	"Peace at night"
"Apple blossoms"	"A black cloud"
"Brown and sere"	"Waste land"
"Ripening grain"	"White fields"
"The gray hill"	"A New England meadow"
"Rainbow"	"Harvest field"
"Indian summer"	"After the rain"

He writes: "A work of art is not a scientific statement. It is enough if it be true to itself, that is to say, harmonious."

"It is by the simple selection of colors and the conscientious painstaking methods that Crane has achieved his notable successes." (B. & P. 11:1.)

CROWNINSHIELD, FREDERIC—Mural and stained-glass designer—b. Boston, Mass., November 27, 1845. Pupil of Rowbotham in London, Benouville in Rome, Ecole des Beaux Arts, Cabanel and Couture in Paris. Elected associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1905.

Director of the American Academy in Rome. Was instructor in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts 1879-85. Has published poems and illustrated them. Also a lecturer on artistic anatomy. President of the Fine

Arts Federation, New York. Member American Society of Mural Painters.

Mural work:

Marquant chapel, Princeton;

Waldorf hotel, New York, dining room ceiling;

Manhattan hotel, New York.

DABO, LEON, b. Detroit, Mich., July, 1868, of French parents. Educated at Saint Ann's school, Detroit; was also a student at Ecole des Arts Decoratifs and under Daniel Urabietta Vierge, Paris, and received instructions from Galliardi in Rome and Florence. Lived in Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica; returned to United States in 1892. Is represented in collections at Berlin, Dresden, London National Gallery, New York, Washington Museum of Art, Detroit and other American cities.

The works of this "poet in color" have been uniformly rejected by the juries of all our American exhibitions as regularly as they have been sent. But when M. Leonre Bénédite, director of the Luxembourg Museum, was in this country in 1907 he bore back to Paris in glad triumph for the Luxembourg one of Dabo's pictures that had been uniformly rejected by all our exhibitions.

Artists like Edmond Aman-Jean and Auguste Rodin, critics like Paul Vallorbe and Camille Maclair, poets like Maurice Maeterlinck and Anatole de Braz, and such responsible authorities as M. Leonre Bénédite of the Luxembourg and Alexander D. Goltz, president of the Modern Society of Painters, Vienna, have joined in appreciative praise of this painter. (Craftsman 13:26.)

Most of Dabo's work has been done around New York bay and along the banks of the Hudson river.

"Each picture is made up of a succession of harmonious tones which blend together in pleasing symphonic effects." (B. & P. 17:3.)

Dabo is a spiritual impressionist. He paints the landscape as one for whom it has been transfigured by some vision.

A few of his works are:

"The Hudson, Fort Lee"

"The Hudson river"

"The Hudson in winter"

"The Weehawken basin"

"Evening on the Hudson"

"The Hudson near Kingston"

"The cloud"

"The sea"

"Early morning, Hudson river"

"Golden days"

"His work represents a singleness of idea and manner to a degree unusual in modern art."

DABO, THEODORE SCOTT, b. Detroit, Mich., 1870, of French parents. Was educated at Saint Ann's school, Detroit. When his father, Ignace Scott Dabo (himself an artist) died in 1885, the family moved to New York City. Leon, the oldest son, went to work for a decorator, that this gifted brother, T. Scott, might study without turning his talent to commercial profit. For sixteen years the paintings of the brothers Dabo were refused admission to the art exhibitions in this country. Edmond Aman-Jean, the French painter, was the first to recognize the artistic value of their work and took T. Scott to Paris where his canvases were accepted by the salon and he was greeted as an artist of rare individuality and strength.

Hartmann says: "The highest quality in Dabo's work is the result of inner, not outer vision."

M. Henri Pene DuBois says: "T. Scott Dabo's works are hymns to nature. They are skies with vermilion mists exhaling praise as from a censer, marshes of melancholy, rivers of peace and forgiveness, fairly spectacles of land and water." M. DuBois also suggests Poe as a source of inspiration. Another saw in his work the influence of Mallarme. Octave Mirbeau recently wrote that T. Scott Dabo had the charm of Puvis de Chavannes and the transparency of Carriée.

Reproductions can give no adequate idea of the depth of light and charm in color in T. Scott Dabo's "Tour St. Jacques in the rain," or his "Evening on the Seine."

"We are the painters of atmospheric conditions," they say: "everything in nature moves, we therefore endeavor to paint movement." They make color a vehicle of music-like vibrations. (I. S. 39:lv.)

DAINGERFIELD, ELLIOTT, b. Harper's Ferry, Va., March 26, 1859. Studied drawing and painting in New York with a private teacher, also at the Art Students' League. First exhibited at National Academy of Design in 1880. Studied in Europe during 1897. Is professor of painting and composition at the Philadelphia School of Design. A member of the National Academy, 1906. A writer on art subjects.

Mr. Daingerfield's productions are largely figure and landscape, and his studies are usually taken from rural life, the toiler of the field being his favorite subject.

In his paintings, color quality and depth of feeling are the dominant features and pervade the rough exteriors in which his characters are dressed. (Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog.)

Among his noted canvases are:

"Two women shall be working
in the fields"
"My lady rhododendron"

"The lost sheep"
"The mother"
"A madonna of the fields"

"Child of Mary"

"A garden of dreams"

"Labor and plenty"

"Planting"

"Christ in the wilderness"

"A wood-cutter"

"Story of the madonna"

"The tanagra"

Was commissioned to paint the "Lady Chapel" of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York, in 1902.

"He is an imaginative painter with a strong sense of decorative beauty and he subordinates realistic facts to the effect of the ensemble."

DANNAT, WILLIAM T., b. Hempstead, L. I., July 9, 1853. Going abroad at an early age, he was educated in art at the Royal Academy of Munich; studied also in Italy and Spain, after which he settled in Paris. No foreign painter has ever received greater praise from the French people.

His first picture to attract attention was his celebrated painting entitled "The quartette," exhibited in the salon of 1884. This picture was also exhibited at the Universal Exposition 1889 and was given a place of honor in the American section. It procured its author the rank of chevalier in the Legion of Honor. He was elected officer, 1897; commander, 1900. Mr. Dannat is president of the Paris Society of American Painters and has been the recipient of numerous medals and diplomas.

Popular paintings:

"After the mass"

"Otera"

"Spanish women"

"Aragonese smuggler"

"A sacristy in Aragon"

"Mariposa"

"Une Saducéenne"; woman in white.

"Un profil blond"; study in red.

"Degas is his ideal, and the study of artificial light his field of experiment." (Müther.)

"In Mr. Dannat's work we find the qualities of the most gifted artists—a vision of singular acuteness and sensitiveness, a refinement and delicate intelligence, perfect command of the means of drawing and painting and finally that taste and that aesthetic tact which enables him to avoid every excess whether of commonplace or of eccentricity—these two extremes on the verge of which the masterpiece is conceived and consummated." (Child's "Art and criticism.")

Albert Wolff voiced the current opinion when he declared Dannat's "Quartette" to be the best piece of painting in the salon of 1884.

DAVIES, ARTHUR B., b. Utica, N. Y., 1862. Received silver medal at

Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901. Is a member of the New York Water Color Club.

An art critic recently writing on the American art of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, refers to the strange sonnambulistic intensity of his "Dreams" "with an entire absence of color and its great beauty of tone, the sense of slow continuous movement secured not by the drawing of the figure itself, but by the imaginative composition of the background."

DAVIS, CHARLES HAROLD, b. Amesbury, Mass., January 7, 1856. Very early he displayed marked artistic ability. Was a pupil of Otto Grundmann and the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, three years; also studied under Lefebvre and Boulanger, Paris. Remained in France ten years and exhibited in the salons during that time. Has resided at Mystic, Conn. since 1890.

Represented at Metropolitan Museum, New York, Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Art Institute, Chicago, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg. Has been awarded prizes and medals at many competitive exhibitions. Received honorable mention in the Paris salon and in 1889 a second-class medal at the Universal Exposition, thereby his works becoming *hors de concours*. A member of the National Academy since 1906.

One of the strongest American landscape painters. He gives the actual tone of the hour, whether it be sunrise, noon or sunset, in which his own personality while evident does not crowd out the personality of nature.

Among his most famous productions are:

"Winter evening"	"Oak boughs"
"Summer"	"The hillside"
"The brook"	"Summer breeze"
"Twilight hour"	"Autumn clouds"

Speaking of his works at a recent exhibition, a well-known critic said: "Everywhere is dash, freedom, personality, nature, charm."

In his pictures, Mr. Davis intends to record artistic sensations. Each one has a particular motif which has been rendered in a fresh spontaneous and thoroughly pictorial fashion.

"The science of his art is secondary to what he is trying to say, and in its entirety of science and art, of technique and sentiment, these pictures by Mr. Davis rank him among the great landscapists of the day." (B. & P. 4:122.)

DEARTH, HENRY GOLDEN, b. Bristol, R. I., April 22, 1863. Pupil of

Ecole des Beaux Arts; also studied with Morot and Merson. Won Webb prize Society American Artists 1893; bronze medal, Paris Exposition, 1900; silver medal Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901. Elected associate member National Academy in 1902; academician in 1906.

Mr. Dearth's specialty is landscapes on the Coast of Normandy. He has a home and a studio at Montreuil-sur-Mer in Pas-de-Calais, along the English Channel where he works several months each year. The keynote of his work is simplicity. He suggests details. This is most apparent in his "Sunset in Normandy." His pictures have dignity and poetry. (Century 48:157.)

DE CAMP, JOSEPH RODEFER, b. Cincinnati, O., November 5, 1858. Studied art with Frank Duveneek, at the Cincinnati Academy and at the Royal Academy, Munich. Later accompanied Duveneek and Whistler to Florence and Venice. Won first prize city hall decorative competition, Philadelphia; Temple gold medal, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, 1889; received honorable mention at Paris Exposition 1900; gold medal at St. Louis Exposition 1904. Member of the society of Ten American Painters. Has been instructor in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and a member of the faculty in the schools of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Mr. DeCamp is known chiefly from his portrait and figure painting, although his landscapes are among the finest painted by American artists.

For years he has had steady patronage from soldiers, statesmen, musicians, artists, writers and educators. His portrait of Col. Roosevelt which he was commissioned by a committee of the members of the class of 1880 at Harvard to paint and which hangs in Memorial Hall at Cambridge, is considered a wonderful achievement. Mr. DeCamp's work is not frequently seen in New York except at exhibitions of the Ten American Painters.

Arthur Hoeber, the art critic, says: "None of the modern painters, either in this country or in Europe is better equipped technically than is Joseph DeCamp He draws with academic correctness, has a thorough knowledge of anatomy and construction and for facility of brush work yields to no one."

Julia de Wolf Addison says that one of the best pictures ever painted by Joseph DeCamp is owned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts—"Guitar player."

Popular figure paintings are:

"The blue cup"

"The pink feather"

"The window"

"The violinist"

DEHAVEN, FRANK, b. Bluffton, Ind., December 26, 1856. With money he earned at the age of sixteen he bought his first box of paints. In 1886 he went to New York and became a pupil of George H. Smillie. He won the Inness prize in 1900; Shaw prize, 1901, and received honorable mention at the Pan American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901. Elected associate member of National Academy in 1902.

His "Moonrise and sunset" he regards as his most important work. It has warm color and a hazy glow—the russet of autumn, lighted by the sinking sun. "Autumn twilight" with its deep clear blue sky, in which the evening star twinkles near the horizon, is full of mystery. "A Maine farm" is a study of early autumn with the neutral atmospheric grays of the waning year. His "Winter night" and "Indian summer" are in direct antithesis.

His versatility is simply another expression for his breadth of interest, and his various tonal schemes for his mastery of color.

"His subjects are simple and poetical, the last glow of the sun, a windy day, a threatening sky, or struggling clouds throwing a stream of light on the plain, furnish the principal themes of his pictures."—Hartmann.

"His chief interest is to manipulate his color so as to make his canvas the means of imparting an emotion . . . His scenes are bona fide scenes, simple bits in which he has seen beauty; and the emotion he seeks to arouse is the genuine emotion that he himself has experienced and that he strives to make others feel." (B. & P. 17:179.)

DE KAY, HELENA (Mrs. R. W. Gilder). It was in Miss De Kay's studio that on June 1, 1877, she with Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Wyatt Eaton and Walter Shirlaw met and organized the Society of American Artists.

Mrs. Gilder has retired from the profession but Isham in writing of her pictures says: "She showed a charming feeling for subtle color in her ideal heads and especially in her flower studies."

DESSAR, LOUIS PAUL, b. Indianapolis, Ind., 1867. Studied at the National Academy in 1886; later went to Paris and studied under Bouguereau and Robert-Fleury and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Awarded third-class medal salon 1891; received honorable mention Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, 1897; second Hallgarten prize National Academy, 1900; bronze medal, Paris Exposition, 1900; an associate member National Academy, 1900; full member, 1906.

An artist with a most delicate color sense. Paints the decorative landscape rather low in key, rich in color, and paint laid on solidly.

It is by his sheep pictures that he is best known in this country.

"Evening" was one of the prize pictures at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

Among his well-known works are:

"Going home"	"Nocturne"
"Return of the flock"	"Moonrise"
"The fold in the woods"	"Clearing after the rain"
"Ploughing"	

His wife is the original of the charming subject "Elizabeth."

"He does not seem to care so much for composition or for assimilating the ingredients of the scene and representing them in synthetic form, as for surface play of color in certain portions of the picture. (The artist, 24.)

"He is fond of the atmospheric effects of sunset and moonrise, and often finds an aid to his composition in his interest in animal life." (I. S. 27: B. & P. 5:97.)

DEWING, MARIA OAKLEY, (Mrs. T. W. Dewing), b. New York, October 27, 1857. Pupil of National Academy of Design and John LaFarge in New York; Courtois in Paris. Received bronze medal at Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901.

Specialty: Figure and flower pieces and portraits.

DEWING, THOMAS WILMER, b. Boston, Mass., May 4, 1851. Pupil of Boulanger and Lefebvre in Paris. Won the Clarke prize, National Academy of Design, 1887; silver medal, Paris Exposition, 1889; Lippincott prize, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, 1906; first medal, Carnegie Institute, 1908. Member of "Ten American Painters." Elected a member of the National Academy of Design in 1888.

"The exquisite poem "In the garden" is one of the few perfect masterpieces which American figure painting has produced. "The south wind" is a very beautiful allegorical conception."

Characteristic paintings are:

"Sorcerers"	"Before sunrise"
"The blue dress"	"The carnation"
"After sunset"	"The garland"
"Yellow tulips"	"The mirror"
"Girl with lute"	"Early portrait of the artist's daughter"
"A lady playing the violincello"	
"The spinet"	

"The quality in Dewing's work which appeals to me [Hartmann] beyond every other, is its personal character; it reflects the man's mind,

that of a refined epicureanism, choosing naturally to live among dainty surroundings and beautiful women."

Caffin says: "The technical summary of Thomas W. Dewing's work is impressionism, based upon skilful draftsmanship and the facile interpretation of a color sense, not catholic, but deeply felt."

Dewing paints amber-toned interiors.

DEWEY, CHARLES MELVILLE, b. Lowville, New York, July 16, 1851. As a child he displayed artistic talents, earning the money for his first painting materials by building the fire in the country schoolhouse. In 1874 he went to New York and became a pupil in the National Academy; two years later he went to Paris and entered the atelier of Carolus-Duran and was honored in being selected as one of three pupils to assist his master in the decoration of the "Plafond" of the Louvre. He returned to the United States and opened a studio in New York in 1878.

He early became known as a truthful delineator of familiar phases of American landscape.

"His landscapes are synthetic in treatment, for he seeks to interpret, rather than to transcribe an effect." (Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog.)

Characteristic paintings are:

"Edge of the forest"

"The close of day"

"The queen of night"

"An autumn pastoral"

"The star and the shadows"

"Gray robe of twilight"

"River at night"

"Return of the hay boats"

"The harvest morn."

His pictures have a liking for the subdued light of morning and evening, the trees masses dark against the sky, the depth and mistiness of the twilight foliage and the glow of the twilight sky.

DIELMAN, FREDERICK, Mural painter, b. Hanover, Germany, December 25, 1847. Came to the United States in childhood. Graduated at Calvert College. His first artistic work that appeared was entitled "A scene from a confederate raid in Maryland," and this was published when he was sixteen years of age. He studied art under Diez at the Royal Academy, Munich, returned to New York in 1876 and opened a studio there.

Mr. Dielman was one of the founders of the Society of American Artists, and was elected a member of the National Academy of Design in 1883; also was one of the founders of the New York Etching Club.

Was president of the National Academy of Design 1889-1909; professor of descriptive geometry and drawing in College of New York since 1903.

He has contributed largely to the illustration of current fiction in leading magazines, and in editions de luxe of the works of Longfellow, Tennyson, Eliot, Hawthorne and others.

Mr. Dielman is a well-known designer of mosaic and mural work; his panels "Law" and "History" in the Library of Congress, the large mosaic "Thrift" in the Albany Savings Bank and six mosaics in the state capitol at DesMoines, Ia., rank with the best in this line of art in America.

Mr. Dielman also paints in oil, the subjects chosen being usually genre or historical. A few are:

"The marriage of Francis Le Baron"	"Old time favorites"
"The Mora player"	"A girl I know"

His "Pomona," "Gabrielle" and "Christine" are dainty bits of execution.

HEINIGKE, OTTO, b. Brooklyn, New York, 1851. A mural painter, but makes a specialty of stained glass. Also a writer.

DILLAYE, BLANCHE, b. Syracuse, N. Y. Educated at Miss Bonney's and Dillaye's school (now Ogontz.) Studied art in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and in Paris; a pupil of Stephen Parrish in etching. Has exhibited both in Paris salons, and in England, as well as at all the principal exhibitions in the United States. Received silver medal for etching, at Atlanta Exposition, and at Universal Exposition at Lorient, France, 1903.

Represented in art collection of Syracuse, N. Y. Vice-president of Philadelphia Water-color Club; first president of Plastic Club; member of Women's Art Club, New York; also of Women's Art Association in Paris.

Miss Dillaye has a penchant for odd nooks and narrow alleys—a "Quebec sail loft," being very characteristic.

DONOGHUE, JOHN, Sculptor, b. Chicago, Ill., 1853; d. New Haven, Conn., July 3, 1903. Of very humble parentage. Had a short period of art study at the Academy of Design, Chicago; later studied with Jouffroy in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. Exhibited a head "Phaedra" in the salon of 1880. Returned to Chicago the same year. When Oscar Wilde visited this country in 1882 he called attention to Donoghue's artistic promise and through his efforts Donoghue was able to return to Europe the following year. Received honorable mention in

the Paris salon of 1886. In Rome he produced a number of remarkable works. "Young Sophocles" undoubtedly his highest inspiration, stands among the most perfect examples of ideal sculpture yet produced by an American.

It was Donoghue's dream to be represented in his native city by a great work of art. He conceived the idea for an immense statue to be known as "The spirit." (Milton is said to have been the inspiration.) This colossal statue was intended for the Columbian Exposition, 1893. Arriving too late, no arrangements were made to receive it in New York and it was left on the dock. The artist could not pay the transportation bill. This and the failure to show his work in public caused him grievous disappointment. He lost enthusiasm and ambition and but little was known of him until his dead body was found on the shores of Lake Whitney, near New Haven, Conn., he having committed suicide. (Taft's "History of American sculpture.")

DONOHU, GAINES RUGER, b. Church Hill, Miss., 1857. Pupil of Art Students' League of New York and R. Swain Gifford, Lefebvre and Boulanger.

Received silver medal at Paris Exposition 1889.

Kenyon Cox says: "Mr. Donoho is a painter who has produced too little and exhibited too little of what he has produced, but this picture ["La Marcellerie"] decoratively designed and closely studied shows us a talent at once robust and fine."

Another critic refers to the same picture as fully up to the best salon standards and especially as "being beautifully painted."

DUVENECK, FRANK, b. Covington, Ky., 1848. When eighteen years of age he was employed by a church decorator in Cincinnati and soon became an exceedingly valuable assistant. In 1870 he went to Munich and entered the Royal Academy. After three months' work in the antique class under Strahuber, he was admitted to the painting class of Prof. von Dietz. His progress was looked upon as phenomenal; he took all prizes of the academy from antique drawing to composition. In 1878 he opened a school of painting in Munich which became so popular that when he decided to go to Florence, nearly half of his pupils insisted on going with him; so he continued his classes in Florence and Venice for two years.

He has received a number of medals and honors of many kinds. He was elected member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1906. Since returning to Cincinnati, he has devoted much time to teaching a painting class in the Art Museum of that city.

Typical works are:

"Turkish page"
 "Whistling boy"
 "Man with ruff"
 "Prof. Loefftzt"

"The woman with forgetmenots"
 "Venetian shrine"
 "Interior of St. Marks, Venice"

In addition to painting and etching, he has done some remarkable work in sculpture, receiving an award in the salon for a monument he made to his wife. His mural decoration in the new Catholic cathedral Covington, Ky., is spoken of as being a serious and dignified piece of work.

"Duveneck's works with the paint brush are, with few exceptions, distinctly paintings in the complete and full sense of the word, because they are emphatically made with paint and the paint brush and not drawn and colored. It is the expressive use of the paint brush itself that is a large factor in the artistic value of his work." (Arts and Decoration, July, 1911.)

EAKINS, THOMAS, b. Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1844. Studied art in Philadelphia, at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, the Atelier Bonnat, and under Gérôme and Dumont in Paris.

Has received many medals and prizes. Was elected a member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1902. Instructor in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

Since his return to the United States he has taught in life classes, lectured as demonstrator of anatomy and become professor of painting and director of the Pennsylvania academy.

His pictures are very varied in their subjects. He has painted many small pictures of domestic scenes in the early days of America, of American sporting and athletic games, studies of the American negro character and also portraits.

". Eakins with a like grasp of the personality of his subjects and an even greater enjoyment of the picturesqueness of their attitudes and apparel, yet fails of the popular appreciation that he merits because of his neglect of the beauties and graces of painting—not the beauties and graces of his subjects." (Isham.)

"Cello player" and "Salutat" are finished paintings and better indicate his power as an artist than the "Dancing lesson" and portraits earlier exhibited." (B. & P. 6:130.)

EATON, CHARLES HARRY, b. near Akron, O., December 13, 1850, d. Leonia, N. J., August 4, 1901. As a painter and illustrator, was self-taught. First exhibited at the National Academy of Design, New York, 1881. Received silver medal, Boston. Associate member of the National Academy, 1893. Won the Evans prize in 1898 with his painting "The

brook," and received the gold medal of the Art Club of Philadelphia for his "Willows," in 1900. "Lily pond" is another popular picture of his.

EATON, WYATT, b. Philipsburg, Province of Quebec, Canada, May 6, 1849. Studied art in New York at the National Academy of Design before going abroad in 1872. He spent a few weeks in London where he met Whistler, then went to Paris where he worked under Gérôme; made the acquaintance of Millet, also Munkaczy. For four years his time was divided between Paris and Barbizon, in the forest of Fontainebleau.

In his "Hay makers" we trace the influence of Millet and Bastien-Lepage.

While in France he painted figure subjects, landscapes and portraits, exhibiting in the salon of 1874 his "Reverie" and two years later his "Harvesters at rest." In 1876 he returned to America and became a teacher in the life and antique classes in drawing at Cooper Institute and was active in the formation of the Society of American Artists.

Upon his return to America his first important works were portraits from life of Bryant, Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier and Holmes. His portrait of Mrs. R. W. Gilder and painting entitled "Man and violin" have an undisputed place among the best pictures produced in this country.

"His characteristic note was not strength but rather delicacy of feeling: feeling for tone and color in his "Reflection," feeling for grace in his little classic figures, feeling for character in the crayon heads that he did of Emerson and Holmes and Whittier and others." (Isham.)

EBERLE, ABASTENIA ST. LEGER, Sculptor, b. in Iowa, April 16, 1878. Studied sculpture with George Grey Barnard and Gutzon Borglum.

Miss Eberle was an accomplished musician which line of artistic endeavors she abandoned for sculpture. There is a touch of mystery and grace prominent in her small works, as in "The dancer," where the wind of her movements draws her flying draperies against her body. This work was sold at the International exhibition in Venice, 1909. In "L'Isolée" we have the nude; in "Bacchante" a classic theme; and in "Indian Fighting Eagle" we see the aboriginal portrayed in a dramatic manner.

The rendering of *motion* especially appeals to Miss Eberle. She says: "If I were a painter, I would be an Impressionist."

Her collaborations with Miss Anna Vaughn Hyatt have received commendation and praise from those qualified to pass upon their artistic merits.

Giles Edgerton says: "One of the most impersonal of the women sculptors is Miss Abastenia St. Leger Eberle. Her work does not suggest an effort to overcome a feminine point of view or to ape the mas-

culine way of achievement. She just seems to present people, little children, old beggar women, Indians, more absolutely than individually."

ELLIOTT, CHARLES LORING, b. Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., December, 1812; d. Albany, N. Y., September 20, 1868. Became a pupil of Trumbull and painted portraits while still a young man; opened a studio in New York early in his career. Was elected associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1845, and full member in 1846. Is said to have painted more than seven hundred portraits of eminent people. At the exhibition of the National Academy in 1868-69 many of his paintings were shown, including:

"Don Quixote"

"Falstaff"

"Andrew Van Corlear, the trumpeter" and

"The head of Skaneateles Lake," the only landscape he ever painted.

Tuckerman says: "No one can mistake the rich tints and vigorous expression, the character and color which distinguishes Elliott's portraits."

Elliott stands among the first American portrait painters, especially for old and character heads. His portrait of Fletcher Harper is considered by artists and critics to be a masterpiece, and the committee who selected American pictures to be sent to the Paris Exposition un-animously chose it as a typical and clever American portrait.

ELWELL, FRANK EDWIN, Sculptor, b. Concord, Mass., June 15, 1858. Studied in the United States under Daniel Chester French, and in Paris at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and under Jean Alexander Falguiere. Is a member of the Institute of France. Has exhibited in the Paris salon, Royal Academy, London, Royal Exhibition, Brussels; Philadelphia Art Club and Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

Enjoys the distinction of being the first American sculptor who modeled in America a statue to be erected in Europe.

Best known works are:

"Death of strength," a monument at Edam, Holland;

Bust of Lord Provost of Aberdeen; at Aberdeen, Scotland;

Equestrian statue of General Hancock, at Gettysburg;

Monument of Edwin Booth at Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass.;

Two fountains—"Ceres" and "Kronos"—at Pan-American Exposition;

Statue of Dickens and Little Nell, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia;

Busts of Levi P. Morton and Garret A. Hobart in the senate chamber at Washington, D. C.

Was associate editor of the *Arena* magazine and also compiler of the first history of American sculpture.

At an exhibition of the Cincinnati Art Club, of which Mr. Elwell is an honorary member, was shown his bronze statue "The orchid." "A beautiful young woman in a dancing attitude is gracefully poised on one foot, which hardly seems to touch the earth. The upward action of the arms, the spring of the foot and the suggestive airiness of the drapery all tend to convey the idea that she is of the air, as is the orchid." (B. & P. 6:76.)

EMMET, LYDIA FIELD, Miniature painter, b. New Rochelle, N. Y., 1866. Pupil of Bouguereau, Giacomotti, Robert-Fleury, Collin and MacMonnies in Paris; Chase, Mowbray, Cox and Robert Reid in New York. Associate member National Academy Design, 1909.

Won many prizes and medals.

"Miss Emmet's color is exquisite and her daring but positive use of vermilion is unusual. Nearly every one of her miniatures might be called a flower of portraiture, for these dainty things suggest gardens of lilies and lilacs. (B. & P. 6:26.)

ENNEKING, JOHN JOSEPH, b. Minster, O., October 4, 1841. Was educated at Saint Mary's College, Cincinnati, receiving his first lessons in drawing from Bishop Rosecrans, then principal of the institute. Served in the U. S. army during the civil war. Took up mercantile pursuits in 1865. Went to Europe in 1872 and studied art with Schleich and Lier, Munich, and special figure painting with Bonnat and Daubigny, Paris; later took up landscape under the advice of the latter. Returned to Boston, 1874. Has won several silver and gold medals in America.

He excels in depicting New England landscapes and among his best works may be mentioned:

"Summer twilight"	"Calf in the lane"
"Cloudy day in summer"	"The clam-digger"
"Indian summer"	"The brook"
"November twilight"	"Sheep and lambs"
"December thaw"	

His earlier but much admired works are:

"Moonlight on the Giudecca, Venice"	"Farm yard scene in France"
"Freshly picked"	"The Obersee" (considered by some to be his best)

"Mr. Enneking is a colorist, but not a riotous colorist. He does not startle, he satisfies He is acknowledged to have created, artistically speaking, the "November twilight."

He is one of the most individual of American painters, and withal one of the most developed and rounded of personalities. (B. & P. 10:335.)

Frederick W. Coburn says: "His ideal is the picture that shall be the perfect expression, not of a locality, but of a thought."

EZEKIEL, MOSES JACOB, Sculptor, b. Richmond, Va., Oct. 28, 1844. Graduated at the Virginia Military Institute in 1866; studied anatomy at the Medical college of Virginia. In 1869 he went to Europe, entering the Royal Academy of Art in Berlin and remaining there until 1871, working later in the studio of Prof. Albert Wolf.

In 1872 he was admitted into the Society of Artists, Berlin, on the merits of a colossal bust of "Washington," and in 1873 with his "Israel" he gained the Michaelbeer prize, a stipendium for two years study and residence in Italy. He was the first foreigner to win this prize.

The Emperor of Germany and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen have conferred upon him the cavalier crosses for merit in art and science; the King of Italy bestowed on him the cross of an "Officer of the Crown of Italy"; he has won the gold medal of the Royal Association in Palermo, the Raphael medal at Urbino, and is a member of the Societies of Artists in Berlin and Rome, and of the Academy of Raphael in Urbino.

Since 1874 he has resided in Rome, where his studio itself is a notable place.

Mr. Ezekiel's first important work, a marble group representing "Religious Liberty" is now in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. His "Thomas Jefferson" is in Louisville, Ky., and a series of eleven statues of famous artists, in Carrara marble, decorate the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

The development of patriotic themes is a specialty of this sculptor. "It is probable that in sounding this greatest and best chord of human nature, patriotism, Sir Moses Ezekiel touches and holds his highest level." (World's Work, Vol. 19:12255.)

He has made many busts of beautiful women scattered throughout Europe and America, but none really so perfect as that of the Dowager Queen of Italy. His "Napoleon" is a notable work. The late F. Marion Crawford called it the history of Napoleon, and Cesareo, the Sicilian poet and art critic, writes of it: "Rarely or never has the tragedy of Napoleon been signified with more severe sorrow, with such intense truth, with more heroic grief, than in the sculpture of Ezekiel."

Liszt, who had a personal acquaintance with all the best artists of Rome, selected Ezekiel to make his portrait-bust for the Academy of Music at Pesth. Cardinal Hohenlohe, an intimate friend of Liszt, also an authority on art, after having viewed the work critically, turned to it again on leaving the room, and said, "Adieu, Liszt! I thus hand thee down to posterity."

An Italian publication, "Publica Opinione," closes a critical review of Mr. Ezekiel's works with these words: "We conclude this brief notice by expressing our admiration of the great American sculptor in whom we feel Italian pride because his genius was cultured beneath our sky, and was inspired by our great men to become more great."

FARNY, HENRY, a native of Alsace, was born in Ribeauville in 1847. His family came to this country in 1853, and later took up their home in Cincinnati where his father died in 1865.

His first efforts in art were decorations on water coolers. Afterwards became designer for lithographs, one of his widely known productions of that period being a caricature of the escape of Jefferson Davis.

In 1867 he went to New York and entered the employ of Harper and Brothers; later worked his passage to Europe in a sailing vessel. In Rome he met Regnault, who engaged him to make the sketches which appeared in Francis Wey's elaborate work on Rome.

Being a Frenchman by birth, Farny was admitted to fellowship of the French artists in Rome. Went to Düsseldorf, where he became the pupil of Munkaczy. Returning to America in 1870, and being unsuccessful in disposing of his paintings executed abroad, he was compelled to gain support by making designs for the large showbills used by circus companies. Later gained considerable reputation as a cartoonist.

1878 in company with Duveneek, Dengler and Twachtman he again went to Munich and there gained honorable mention in the competition for composition.

For many years he has been chiefly engaged in Cincinnati in designing illustrations for school books and magazines.

Farny has been most successful in his delineation of Indian life and character; in this field he has done pioneer work. A popular specimen is "Song of the talking wire."

"The silent guest" is perhaps the best of his works in oil.

FISHER, HARRISON, Illustrator, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., July 27, 1875. Manifested his artistic inclinations at the age of six and was early instructed in drawing and painting by his father who was an artist. His family removed to San Francisco and he studied at the Johns Hopkins Institute of Art. At sixteen he did drawing for a San Francisco news-

paper. Two sketches accepted by the editor of "Puck" secured him a staff position. Later he did serial work for the "Saturday Evening Post," and went abroad for material to furnish the pictorial part of some articles for McClure's magazine. He has illustrated for "Life," "Ladies Home Journal," Scribner's, etc.

The creator of the "Fisher girl" it has been estimated has turned out of hand more than a thousand studies of the American girl.

"In a personal way he reflects a boyish sincerity with a philosophic regard to essentials." (Bookman, 11:140.)

FISHER, (WILLIAM) MARK, b. in Boston of English and Irish parents; educated in the public schools; studied art at Lowell Institute, later was a pupil of George Inness at Medfield. Went to Paris at twenty and studied in Gleyre's atelier; settled in Boston, but had small success; went to England to live where he now is well known as landscape and animal painter, exhibiting at the Royal Academy and elsewhere. He is very highly regarded in England and his works are in the finest public and private collections.

Best known paintings are:

"The meadows"

"A Scotch hillside"

"On the Cam"

"Early summer"

"Noon"

"Evening"

"A canal jump on the Oise"

George Moore in "Modern painting" says: "Mark Fisher's painting is optimistic. His skies are blue, his sunlight dozes in the orchard, his chestnut trees are in bloom. The melodrama of nature never appears in his pictures; his lanes and fields reflect a gentle mind that has found happiness in observing the changes of the season."

In January, 1911, Mr. Fisher was elected associate member of the Royal Academy, London.

FORBES, EDWIN, Etcher, b. New York, 1839; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., March 6, 1895. Began the study of Art in 1857 and two years later became pupil of A. F. Tait. At first devoted himself to animal painting; afterwards gave more attention to genre and landscape. During the Civil War he was a special artist for Frank Leslie's Illustrated newspaper, and his studies of battle scenes were done in etchings, he being the first etcher in America. These etchings called "Life studies of the great army" have a value as a record of military life during the Civil War. General Sherman bought the first proofs of these sketches for the U. S. government, and they are now in the War Department, Washington.

The most noted are:

"The reliable contraband"
 "The sanctuary"
 "Returning from picket duty"

"Coming through the lines"
 "A night march"
 "The reveille"

In New York in 1865 he produced "Lull in the fight," this picture contains thirty figures and represents a scene in the battle of the Wilderness.

In 1878 he established a studio in Brooklyn, N. Y., and devoted himself mainly to landscape and cattle pieces.

Honorary member London Etching Club.

FOSTER, BEN, b. North Anson, Maine, July 31, 1852. When eighteen years of age he went to New York where he was employed in mercantile business until he was about thirty when he decided to devote himself to art.

Studied with Abbot Thayer and at the Art Students' League of New York. Went to Paris in 1886 and continued his studies under Olivier Merson and Aime Morot; exhibited in the Paris salon; returned to New York in 1887; regularly represented at the exhibitions. Associate member National Academy Design, 1901; full member, 1904.

Mr. Foster has given much attention to the painting of landscapes and sheep; his favorite subjects are night effects and woodland scenes. His compositions are marked by a large feeling of unity. "He treats a morsel of landscape, but as a part of the big mysterious scheme of things." (The Artist 29:xx.)

Among his most important works in oil are:

"A dreary road"
 "A Maine hillside"
 "All in a misty moonshine"
 "The evening star"
 "A wet day in the pines"

"Fontainbleau forest"
 "First days in spring"
 "A windy night"
 "Now the day is over"

Also in water colors:

"The day is done"
 "The laggard"

"The shepherd"

His painting "Lulled by the murmuring stream," exhibited at the Paris Exposition 1900, was purchased by the French government for the Luxembourg Gallery.

In autumn of 1900 he was awarded the silver medal and the \$1,000 at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, for "Misty moonlight," and in the spring 1901, at the exhibition of the Society of American Artists, he was awarded the Webb prize for the most meritorious landscape painted by an American.

FOURNIER, ALEXIS JEAN, b. St. Paul, Minn., July 4, 1865. At the age of fifteen, ambitious to accomplish something with brush and color, he found employment in a Minneapolis sign shop; soon after this he engaged to assist in scene-painting. In the fall of 1893 he went to France and entered the Académie Julien, Paris; studied also under Jean Paul Laurens, Benjamin-Constant, Gustav Courtois and Henri Harpignies.

One of his earliest paintings, "A spring morning near Minnehaha Creek" was exhibited in the salon of 1894. Of his last painting exhibited in the salon and which was hung next to a Gérôme, the Figaro commenting on its merits, said that it was one of the best paintings in the room.

In the summer of 1907, Mr. Fournier went to the village of Barbizon, France, to paint the studios and homes of the great French painters known as the "Men of 1830." These canvases, which are full of the atmosphere and spirit of the place, are:

"Studio of Millet"

"Home of Diaz"

"Dupre's studio"

"Rousseau's cottage"

"River Oise—Daubigny's house-boat"

"Corot's home"

Other characteristic works are:

"Moonlight on the lagoons"

"Old orchard, Normandy"

"When golden evening fades"

"The shepherd's return"

"Peaceful night, Normandy"

"Sunset after rain" (particularly noteworthy)

His "Crepuscule" exhibited in the Paris salon is called perfect in tone.

"He is not a painter of ideal scenery but a painter of nature, interpreting her moods with true poetic feeling. He believes the mission of a painter of out-of-doors is to show Nature in her fine moods—her harmony and music, as it were." (B. & P. 4:243.)

FOWLER, FRANK, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., July 12, 1852; d. 1910. Pupil of Edwin White in America, and Carolus-Duran and Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Received bronze medal, Paris Exposition, 1889; bronze medal, Pan-American Exposition 1901. Elected a member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1900; member of the Society of American Artists, 1882.

Specialty, portraits; also a teacher.

FRENCH, DANIEL CHESTER, Sculptor, b. Exeter, N. H., April 20, 1850. Was educated in his native town and at Cambridge, Amherst and Bos-

ton, Mass. At the age of eighteen he began to model and his efforts met with encouragement from Louisa M. Alcott who suggested that he seek systematic instruction. His first subjects were animals, portrait reliefs and busts of friends. He attended Dr. Rimmer's lectures on artistic anatomy and studied the antique sculptures in the Boston Athenaeum. Is honorary president of the National Sculpture Society.

Mr. French received his commission for the "Concord Minute-man" when he was twenty-three years of age. This was finished in 1874 and he then went abroad for the first time. He studied two years in Florence with the American sculptor Thomas Ball. In 1886 he again went abroad, this time to Paris where he drew from the models in the class of M. Léon Glaize. Since his return to the United States in 1887 he has permanently resided in New York. Received honorable A. M. Dartmouth, 1898. Associate member National Academy of Design, 1900; full member, 1901.

Busts of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Bronson Alcott, a frieze representing Greeks carrying offerings and several portraits in the round, low and high reliefs are his early works.

In collaboration with Mr. Edward Clark Potter, Mr. French has produced three equestrian statues of high value: "Washington" presented to France by the Daughters of the Revolution, "General Grant" in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and "General Joseph Hooker" in Boston.

Mr. French's monumental architectural reliefs are distinguished specimens of this new phase of art. "Death and the sculptor"—the Milmore memorial—won him a medal in the Paris salon of 1891. The John Boyle O'Reilly memorial, Boston, is a work of rare strength and beauty. In the "Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial," Wellesley College, executed in Carrara marble, the technical details have been rarely wrought. The "Gallaudet group" at Washington, D. C., is one of his most pleasing portrait monuments. His imposing "Alma mater" now adorns the approach of the Library of Columbia University, New York.

Other important creations are: A. R. Meyer monument, Kansas City, Francis Parkman monument, Boston; Melvin memorial monument, Concord, Mass.; Hunt memorial, New York; statues of General Cass, John Harvard and Rufus Choate, bust of Phillips Brooks, the well-remembered "Statue of the Republic" at the Columbian Exposition, 1893, and the bronze doors of the Boston Public Library. Low relief work is one of the final tests of a sculptor's skill, and here Mr. French has shown his skill to be quite equal to his refined taste.

FRIESEKE, FREDERIC CARL, b. Owosso, Mich., April 7, 1874. Studied at Chicago Art Institute, and in Paris under Benjamin-Constant, Laurens and Whistler. Has exhibited in Paris and United States.

In 1904 one of his pictures was purchased by the French government

for the Luxembourg Gallery. He is also represented in the Modern Gallery in Vienna; is the possessor of a gold medal from Munich and won a prize from the Coreoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

In 1908 he was elected sociétaire of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris.

"The Chinese parasol" and "The girl with bird-cage" are typical examples of Frieseke's work.

Other popular paintings are: "The green sash"; "Misty morn."

"One strong feature, more pleasing in the work of Frieseke than in that of many other members of the American colony in Paris, is his sense of design and balance." (Int. Studio 43:273.)

Of his decorations in Hotel Shelbourne, Atlantic City, also of his mural painting in the Rodman Wanamaker Hotel and the Amphitheater of Music, New York, a correspondent and art critic says: "Frieseke's decorations are subdued and harmonious."

FROST, ARTHUR BURDETT, Illustrator, b. Philadelphia, Pa., January 17, 1851. He began his career in a wood-engraver's establishment and later took up lithography at the same time devoting his evenings to the study of drawing. In 1872 he furnished a number of illustrations for "Out of the hurly-burly" by Charles Heber Clarke, which was very successful and since then he has illustrated works by various authors. Frank B. Stockton (whose works he illustrated) said of him. "By nature Mr. Frost is essentially a humorist."

In 1877 he went to England to study and work, but preferring American life and atmosphere, returned in 1878.

As a chronicler of phases of American life he has been called the Mark Twain of the illustrators.

"His compositions are apparently done so easily, he realizes his scenes as perfectly himself and is so convincing in his placing of the accent that one has no hesitation in saying that it is that of a cheerful, healthy optimism bred in sunny American country life."

"In his execution, he relies mainly upon sketches of white paper and an equal distribution of parallel-tint and cross-hatch shading."

"How wonderful it is that week in and week out, drawing a hundred landscapes to Ruysdael's one, a hundred tramps to Callot's and Ostade's one, he is able to suggest so vividly the effect of sunlight upon distant meadow, and the homely poses of what, were America the old world, would be called the peasant class." (Knaufft.)

No one else drawing animals realistically can make them so truly funny. (Ind. 59:1397.)

FULLER, GEORGE, b. Deerfield, Mass., January 16, 1822; d. Boston, Mass., March 21, 1884. Studied in New York, Boston, London and on

the continent of Europe. He was made associate of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1853, but his painting was unremunerative and on the death of his father he took up farming. After fifteen years of farm life, he went to Boston and found purchasers for his paintings, meeting with success as a professional artist.

"The berry pickers" placed him among the first painters of the world and to his "Romany girl" he owes his greatest renown. Among his best works are: "Winifred Dysart," "Turkey pasture" and "She was a witch."

A memorial exhibition of his works at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 1884, comprised 175 paintings, of which the following are best known:

"Cupid"	"Puritan boy"
"Romany girl"	"Fagot gathering"
"The quadroon"	"Arethusa"
"Nydia"	"Negro nurse with child"
"Turkey pasture"	"Shearing the donkey"
"Pasture with geese"	"Maidenhood"
"Fedalma"	"Driving home the calf"
"Evening—Lorette"	"Priscilla"
"At the bars"	"Twilight on prairie"
"Hannah"	"Girl and calf"
"Psyche"	and portrait of Henry B. Fuller.
"Berry pickers"	

"He was preeminently an idealist, possessed of a genius for dreamy light effects, somewhat akin to Corot's." (Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog.)

"The soul of his art was selection . . . He believed the province of art is to call attention to the beauties of nature, not to insist upon the defects, the deformities and the vulgarities of man or nature. . . . He never painted a brutal head. If he saw brutality he did not like it and would not represent it." (F. D. Millet, Harper's 69:517.)

FULLER, LUCIA FAIRCHILD, (Mrs. Henry B. Fuller), Miniature painter, b. Boston, Mass., December 6, 1872. Received bronze medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900; silver medal at Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901. Is member of the Society of American Artists. Was elected associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, 1906.

Mrs. Fuller stands side by side with Miss Laura Coombs Hills in method and in nature of results. "With her women and with her children she swings into play all the tenderness of drawing and all the fascination of transparent flesh tones." (Critic 47:524.)

Her "Mother and child" from a background of blue brocade, beauti-

ful by age into faded purple . . . recalls the feeling that touches the heart in Della Robbia's babies. (Cent. 60:820.)

"Mrs. Fuller's achievements are achievements" and her "Portrait of a boy" is splendidly painted, "soft and rich in color and of a simplicity equal to the drawings by Routet de Monvel, withal of greater depth." (Gardner C. Teall, B. & P. 6:26.)

Successful imaginative figure compositions are:

"In the days of King Arthur"

"The Chinese jacket"

Her "Artemidora" at the 12th annual exhibition of the American Society of Mural Painters, shows a full appreciation of the beauty and purity of the material on which the miniaturist works. Alice T. Searle says: "In this nude, a study of a woman's figure of classic beauty in an unusual pose, the delicacy and sensitiveness of line in the drawing was suggestive of an etching with a slight staining of color over the whole."

GAY, WALTER, b. Hingham, Mass., January 22, 1856. His youthful efforts in painting were flower pieces. At the age of nineteen he went to Paris and entered the atelier of Leon Bonnat who chose one of his life studies to be placed on the wall, where it hung for many years, being the only one thus honored. In 1879 he visited Spain and that same year exhibited in the salon of the Champs Elysees his picture entitled "The fencing lesson." It was placed on the line. He is a regular contributor to the Paris salon.

Received honorable mention Paris salon, 1885; third class medal salon of 1888; gold medal, Vienna, 1893; gold medals Antwerp and Munich, 1894; gold medal Berlin, 1896; silver medal, Paris Exposition, 1900; chevalier of the Legion of Honor, 1894; cross, 1906. Associate member Société Nationale des Beaux Arts; member Société des Amis du Louvre, Paris. His works are hors concours at the Paris salons.

Mr. Gay paints chiefly the peasants of Western France.

"Saying Grace" was awarded a gold medal of the third-class, and this painting with "Cigarette makers," was purchased by the French government for the Luxembourg.

Other popular paintings are:

"Young girl with a geranium"

"Plain chant"

"Mass in Brittany"

"The spinners"

"A weaver"

"The sewing lesson"

"A master stroke"

"Knife grinder"

"Trained pigeons"

"Conspiracy under Louis XVI"

Mr. Gay is represented in the Tate collection, London, Metropolitan

Museum of Art, New York, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and in many private collections.

"Through large windows hung with thin curtains, the bright daylight falls into the clean rooms of peasants, gleaming on the boards of the floor, the tops of the tables and the white caps of the women who sit at their work sewing." It is the familiar problem of light. (Müther.)

GENTH, LILLIAN MATILDE, b. 1876. Graduate of the School of Design, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1900, (fellowship to Paris); studied under Whistler and at Atelier Colarossi. Won Mary Smith prize, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, 1904; Shaw prize, National Academy, 1907; gold medal American Art Society, Philadelphia, 1907; won Hallgarten prize on "Depth of the woods." Associate member of National Academy of Design, 1908.

"Birdsong" has been purchased by the Carnegie Institute for the permanent exhibit. "The lark" capably executed and of excellent color, won the Shaw memorial prize. "Golden days" is one of her most characteristic paintings. "Spirit of the earth" and "Sun maiden" are also well known.

Miss Genth makes a specialty of nude female figures, symbolical nymphs in sunshine and shadow.

GIBSON, CHARLES DANA, Illustrator, b. Roxbury, Mass., September 14, 1867. Began his studies at the Art Students' League of New York at the age of seventeen and continued in that institution during 1883 and 1884. In 1886 he made his debut as an artist for the periodicals, his first drawing accepted being "The moon and I" which appeared in "Life." Three years later he gave up work and went to Paris where in 1889 he was enrolled as a student in the Academie Julien. After this period of study he resumed work as an illustrator; has a studio in New York.

In 1893 he went to Paris, in 1895 to London and in 1898 to Munich acquiring material for pictures subsequently published.

"Mr. Gibson is doubtless to be regarded as one of the foremost of modern illustrators. His technique is admirable. He works in three media—pen, chalk and brush. His versatility, however, is that of ideas and not of types. Few artists have acquired equal reputation with as few distinct characters. His American girls are one American girl—his favorite, and for a certain class of pictures almost his sole female model." (B. & P. 7:277.)

The drawings of Gibson have been characterized as genteel pictorial comedy, and probably no happier nor truer phrase could be devised to describe them.

GIFFORD, ROBERT SWAIN, b. Naushon Island, Mass., December 23, 1840; d. New York, January 15, 1905. Educated in the public schools of New Bedford, Mass.; studied painting under Albert VanBeest, Rotterdam, Holland; settled in New York in 1866; made sketching tours through California and Oregon in 1869, in Europe and North Africa in 1870-71, and again in 1874-75 in Brittany and other parts of France. Was elected associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York in 1867; full member in 1878. Member of the Society of Painter-Etchers, London.

Mr. Gifford's range of landscape is unusually wide; he has painted the heights of the Sierras, the plains of Brittany and coast of New England, as well as Eastern scenes. He is best known through his Eastern pictures in which his rendering of Oriental life and atmosphere is peculiarly happy.

In 1867 he sent three marine paintings to the National Academy exhibition,—“Scene at Long Beach,” “Cliff scene, Grand Menau,” “Vineyard Sound light ship,”—and on their merits was elected associate member of the institute.

Oriental paintings:

“An Egyptian caravan”

“Fountain near Cairo”

“On the Nile”

“View of the Golden Horn”

“Evening on the Nile”

“Rock of Gibraltar”

“Halt in the desert”

“Entrance to a Moorish house in Tangiers”

“The palms of Biskra”

“Scene in the Great Square of the Rumeyleh, Cairo, Egypt”

His autumn landscapes or sketches of shore are rich in harmonies of tone. Of his “Woodland pastures,” Mr. Gifford writes: “The subject is from nature, sketched near my place at Nonquit . . . I have painted many of my best pictures in this locality.”

“The glen” is an excellent example of his style. His “Near the coast” won the \$2,500 prize of the American Art Association in 1885.

Mr. Gifford was one of the best of American etchers and his plates have been praised by the most competent critics. Of his “Evening” S. R. Koehler, in his work on “Etching,” says: “In my humble opinion, it is about the completest bit of American landscape etching yet accomplished without loss of freedom or breadth.”

GLACKENS, WILLIAM J., Illustrator, b. Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1870. Received early training in Pennsylvania Academy and studied scenes and types several years in Europe; exhibited at the Paris salon, 1896; Paris Exposition, 1900. McClure's sent him to Cuba during war with Spain. Has received medals and honorable mention at the exhibi-

tions of various art societies in this country; elected A. N. A., 1906.

A revolutionist in art, he is from an American standpoint the first of illustrators. The art editor of Scribner's has made his work a feature of that magazine's pages.

"Mr. Glackens seeks for the expression of an idea, for the depiction of life in all its teeming naturalness, and the treatment of his subject is not considered." "His types are often the growth of an idea. Most of them he finds from street observations, using a model only for the actual drawing."

He considers high lights vulgar, and uses mostly the flat tints.

"His work is distinct and decidedly radical in its purport and inception. He may not please the general public, but has won the unstinted appreciation of his confreres in art, and of those who value originality and forceful thought." (Bkmm. 11:244.)

GRAFLY, CHARLES, Sculptor, b. Philadelphia, Pa., December 3, 1862. At the age of seventeen he entered a stone-carving establishment in order to gain practical knowledge of the sculptor's craft; he remained there for five years. Studied modeling and painting under Thomas Eakins at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and in 1888 went to Paris and entered the Académie Julien and studied in the department of sculpture under Chapu; later studied in the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Received honorable mention in the Paris salon of 1891; honorable mention Temple Fund, 1892; gold medal of honor, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, 1899; gold medal Paris Exposition 1900; gold medal Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901. Elected associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1902, academician, 1905. Mr. Grafly is instructor of sculpture in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; also member of leading art clubs in the United States.

In the salon of 1890 he made his debut with two heads—"Daedalus" and "St. John"; the former was subsequently exhibited in Philadelphia, purchased and cast in bronze by the academy and is now in the permanent collection. His life-size nude female figure "Mauvais présage" was accorded honorable mention in the salon of 1891; is now in the Detroit Museum of Art.

Since 1896 he has resided in Philadelphia.

The most original of his diminutive works is "The symbol of life." In the Paris Exposition of 1900 five of his works—"The vulture of war," "The symbol of life," "From generation to generation," "Portrait of my mother" and portrait of Mrs. Charles Grafly—were exhibited and they were awarded a gold medal.

Lorado Taft says that there is a leaning towards symbolism in Mr.

Grafly's work—"He seems to think that this is what sculpture is for—the expression of one's ideas in form. . . . Mr. Grafly lost himself for a time in an Egyptian chimera."

He executed the main fountain "Man" for the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901.

GRAYSON, CLIFFORD PROVOST, b. Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1859. Graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1878. After studying at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, he went to Paris the same year and studied in the Ecole des Beaux Arts and in the Atelier Gérôme. Then he went to Pont Aven and Concarneau where some of his most successful pictures were painted. Subsequently he opened a studio in Paris, and became a regular contributor to the salon.

His first painting shown in the salon of 1882 was "A Breton idyl." This was followed by "Going to market." In 1883 his "Rainy day at Pont Aven" was hung in a most prominent place on the line and received favorable comment. "Ahoy," was exhibited in the salon of 1884, and "Fisherman's family," 1885. "Midday dreams" won \$2,000 prize in 1886 at an art exhibition in New York.

Mr. Grayson returned from Europe in 1891 to become director of the art department of Drexel Institute. In his work he reminds one of Jules Breton.

GREATOREX, ELIZA, Etcher, b. Manor-Hamilton, Ireland; d. Paris, France, 1897. In 1840 she came to New York with her family, and in 1849 married Henry W. Greatorex, a well-known musician and organist. Being early left a widow with three children she made art her profession and went to Paris where she studied under Lambinet for a year and later at the Pinakothek, Munich. After this period of study she returned to New York and in 1869 she was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York—an honor which at that time only one other woman, Mrs. Bogardus, shared with her; she was the first woman to be elected a member of the Artists Fund Society of New York.

It is by her pen-and-ink drawings—a series of pictures of old New York—that she is perhaps most widely known.

In 1873 she determined to take up etching and in 1878 settled in Paris and made etching her chief study. In the summer of 1880 she went to the valley of the Chevreuse (Seine et Oise) and at Chevreuse and Cernay-la-Ville etched directly from nature her "Pond at Cernay-le-Ville." Her "Old Dutch church" is most characteristic and attractive. The work of Mrs. Greatorex is delicate rather than strong in its inception as well as in its execution. (Koehler's "American etching.")

She etched her famous plate "The old Bloomingdale tavern" in 1869.

GREEN, ELIZABETH SHIPPEN. Illustrator. Studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, also with Howard Pyle; guided and encouraged in her childhood by her father, a lover of art, who with her mother lives also at the "Red Rose."

Studied six years abroad. Began by illustrating for advertisements; then entered the wider field of drawing pictures for children's poems and stories.

"Her love of the dainty mysteries of elves and fays has free expression." Her work appears especially in Harper's.

GROLL, ALBERT LOREY, b. New York, December 8, 1866. Most of his student years were spent in Munich where he studied at the Royal Academy. Has been a landscape painter since 1895. A member of the National Academy of Design, New York, 1910.

In his student days he gave much attention to figure painting but there came a time when he could not afford models for figure pieces; this forced him to find his models in the trees and rivers, hills and fields. His earlier pictures are studies of the familiar atmospheric effects of dawn, twilight, moonlight, mist, sunrise and starlight as seen at Cape Cod, Sandy Hook and in New York City.

Mr. Groll accompanied Prof. Stuart Culin of the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences on an exploration trip to New Mexico and Arizona and the sketches that he made of the Colorado desert furnished material for his now noted "desert" pictures. His "Arizona" won the gold medal in 1906 at the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. "It is only a stretch of desert and sky and low-lying hills, but it glows like a gem with the indescribable never-to-be-forgotten color of the Colorado desert." (Craftsman 9:826) "The sandstorm" is another remarkable production; "The rainbow" still more daring. In "Clouds" he is seen at his best.

He shows the desert in all its moods,—placid and savage, bold and mellow.

"Groll is the musical dreamer in colors." (I. S. 27:lxvi.)

GRUPPE, CHARLES PAUL, b. Pictou, Canada, September 3, 1860. Studied in Holland but is chiefly self-taught. Received gold medal at Rouen; gold medal of American Art Society in 1902; two gold medals in Paris.

Is a member of the Pulchre Studio, The Hague; Arti, Amsterdam; American Water-color Society, New York; Art Club of Philadelphia; New York Water-color Club.

GUERIN, JULES, b. St. Louis, Mo., November 18, 1866. Going abroad after preliminary studies, he entered the ateliers of Benjamin-Constant and Jean Paul Laurens in Paris. Received honorable mention at Paris Exposition 1900; also honorable mention at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901, and silver medal at St. Louis Exposition 1904.

Mr. Guerin is an architectural draughtsman, a successful decorative painter, and a well-known illustrator. In recent publications, he has collaborated with Robert Hichens, the author, using many of his subjects from Egypt and Palestine.

Among his interesting paintings are series of French chateaux, Venetian scenes, and public buildings of historic interest in the United States.

In estimating the artistic qualities of Mr. Guerin, the International Studio says: "He studies a building with the trained and informed intelligence, the assured restraint of an architectural draughtsman of the better sort He is careful of design and bold, almost arbitrary in color, conventionalizing like a decorator."

GUTHERZ, CARL, b. Schoeftland, Switzerland; d. Washington, D. C., February 7, 1907. Came to this country with his parents in 1851 and settled in Memphis, Tenn. He became a mechanical draughtsman. In 1868 he went to Paris and studied art with Cabason and Pils, and later with Stallaert and Robert in Brussels and Antwerp; finally settled in Rome in 1871 where he studied with Simonetti. There he executed his first important work "The awakening of spring," and on the strength of this painting, he was elected in 1872 a member of the Cerele Artistique Internationale; after spending some time in Munich he returned to United States in 1873 and became associated with Prof. Halsey G. Ives. In 1880 Mr. Guthertz married an accomplished and cultured lady of a distinguished Alabama family and they soon after removed to Paris where they lived until 1896. While in Paris, Lefebvre, Boulanger, Gabriel Ferrier, Jules Breton, Oliver Merson and Puvis de Chavannes were among his intimate associates. He exhibited in every salon and in 1876 he received a medal from France that rendered his works hors concours in the salon. His work assumed "that dignity and proportion of color symphonies, significant in mystic symbolism." Being awarded the commission for decorating the ceiling of the Representatives' reading room in the Library of Congress, led to his establishing his home in Washington where he was for many years connected with the art department of the Washington University.

His mural paintings in the Library of Congress are seven panels representing "The spectrum of light." He also has a series of mural paintings in the Peoples' Church, St. Paul, Minn., the theme being to represent allegorically life in both the physical and the spiritual worlds. In

the Courthouse at Fort Wayne, Ind., he has a series of six splendid decorative panels.

In portraiture Mr. Guthertz painted many distinguished men. Among his ideal works are the beautiful "Ad angelis" where two angels are bearing the ethereal body to the realm of light, "The golden legend," "Ecco homo," "Sappho" and "Midsummer's night dream."

Lilian Whiting says: "The story of Carl Guthertz is the story of an ideal embraced in youth and followed in manhood with increasing fidelity. It is the story of a painter whose entire life has been singularly responsive to the artist's vision and the poet's dream." (I. S. 24:1xxi.)

HARRISON, (LOVELL) BIRGE, b. Philadelphia, Pa., October 28, 1854. Son of Apollos Wolcott and Margaret (Belden) Harrison. Known most widely as a painter of snow. Received an academic education. Went to Paris in 1876; entered the atelier of Coralus-Duran; two years later entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts and studied under Cabanel for four years. Going to Pont-Aven, Brittany, he painted his first important picture, "November" which was exhibited in the salon of 1882 and subsequently purchased by the French government. Associate member National Academy of Design, 1902; full member, 1910.

His work is marked by a love of evanescent effects,—moonrise over a majestic shadowy landscape, winter twilight after snow, the harbor ice in moonlight.

Important works are:

"The return of the Mayflower"	"Moonrise off Santa Barbara"
"Moonlight on the snow"	"Winter sunrise in New England"
"Morning on the Eel river"	"The sentinel"
"Moonlight on the marshes"	"The heights of Levis"
"The Flatiron after rain"	"Woodstock meadows in winter"
"Sunlight and mist"	"Road near Santa Barbara"
"The lower town, Quebec"	"Madison avenue in winter"

"A writer on his art, a teacher and experimenter, he has played with the whole gamut of high and low sunshine on snowy fields." (Innes "Schools of painting." p. 375.)

His paintings are hors concours in the Paris salon.

HARRISON, THOMAS ALEXANDER, b. Philadelphia, Pa., January 17, 1853. Son of Apollos Wolcott and Margaret (Belden) Harrison. In 1879 he studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, also under Bastien-Lepage and Gérôme, Paris. The same year he joined the colony of artists at Pont-Aven, Brittany, and in 1880 he sent his first marine entitled "The Brit-

tany coast" to the Paris salon. His first popular success came in 1882 when he sent to the salon a charming picture called "Castles in Spain." In the salon of 1884 he again obtained great success with a marine called "Crépuscule" (Twilight). This he followed in the salon of 1885 with "The wave" for which he received honorable mention, and in the salon of 1886 he exhibited "Arcadia" which was later purchased by the French government for the Luxembourg. These four mentioned pictures all figured in the Universal Exhibition of 1889 and represent the artist's greatest and most successful efforts.

Other representative paintings are:

"The River Loing—evening"	"Pebbly beach"
"Nymph"	"Breton garden"
"Lunar mists"	"The amateurs"
"Shipwrecked"	"Marine"
"Harbor of Concarneau"	

Although demonstrating his ability to paint in many directions it is mainly by reason of his great power as a painter of the sea that Mr. Harrison's reputation stands, and in this work none approaches him in the delineation of light and movement and color of wave forms under sky effects . . . "Very notable is the hue of the foam and curdle, not white but an attenuated tone of the same blue which pervades the mass of water." (B. & P. 4:133.)

"Of all American painters of the sea, Alexander Harrison is . . . the most scholarly." (Caffin.)

"The key note to Mr. Harrison's art is truth to nature; he is a disciple of the plein air movement and of the evolution which was determined in French art by Manet."

He has a studio in Paris where he has large classes of students.

His paintings have obtained for him medals and prizes in Paris, Munich, London, New York and Philadelphia. Is a member of popular art clubs in Paris, Munich, London, New York and Philadelphia. Was elected associate member of the National Academy of Design, in 1898; full member in 1901.

HASSAM, CHILDE, b. Boston, Mass., October 17, 1859. Educated in Boston public schools and studied art in Boston and Paris, 1886-9. Is the best known follower of Monet in this country—our foremost impressionist since the death of Theodore Robinson.

Has been singularly successful in competition, winning medals in Paris, Munich, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and St. Louis, and awarded prizes by many American art clubs and societies. He is a member of the "Ten American Painters," Société Nationale des Beaux

Arts, Paris, and "The Secessionists," Munich, and National Academy of Design, New York.

"Subjects" he says, "suggest to me a color scheme, and I just paint; some one else might see a riot of color where I see only whites or drabs and buffs."

"June" is one of his prize paintings. Other well-known works are:

"Isles of Shoals series"	"The green, New Haven"
"Paris—winter"	"Winter nightfall"
"Inner harbor—Gloucester"	"Plaza Centrale—Havana"
"Rue Lafayette on a winter evening"	"Cat boats—Newport"
"The Chinese merchants"	"The abilone shell"
"North shore, moonlight"	"Summer sea"
"October haze, Manhattan"	"Penelope"
	"Lorelei" (prize painting)

"Improvisation" is a reverie in color based upon wistful expectancy. Its technique is mature and the sentiment unusually attractive and sincere.

"He is primarily a great painter of air and soil, sea and sky. He feels the repose and beauty, the strength and immensity of nature in the simplest scenes. He has a definite aim, and every picture brings him nearer the goal." (I. S. 29:267.)

"When Coquelin, the French actor, was in America he bought two of Hassam's impressionistic canvases to take back with him to France, declaring at the time of purchase that the artist was the most able impressionist painter. The compliment was not ill-advisedly spoken and Hassam will easily maintain the rank assigned him." (Frederick W. Morton.)

Kenyon Cox says: "With Mr. Hassam the subject matters nothing. Whether he paints the sea or the land, the cool nudity of white nymphs among rose-tinted laurel-blossoms or the canyons of lower New York, his art is of the same quality; and it is the freshness and vigor of his observation, the solidity of his design, his sparkling light and color and the deft embroidery of his touch that inevitably attract and delight us."

HEALY, GEORGE PETER ALEXANDER, b. Boston, Mass., July 15, 1813; d. Chicago, Ill., June 24, 1894. At the age of sixteen he began to copy prints and make likenesses of all who would sit for him. His first success was a copy on canvas of Guido Reni's "Ecce homo" which a Catholic priest purchased for \$10 and placed in his church. He studied in Paris in 1836; went to Chicago in 1858; revisited Europe in 1869 and resided long in Rome. While in Rome painted portraits of Longfellow, Pope Pius IX, Princess Oldenberg and other distinguished persons. He

also painted the portraits of Louis Philippe, Guizot, Thier, Gambetta, Webster, Clay, Lincoln and Grant, and many hundred more distinguished persons. The number of portraits that he painted was enormous.

At his best, his heads are strong, dignified and characteristic.

He also produced large historic pictures, his "Franklin before Louis XVI," won the third-class medal at the Paris salon in 1840 and his "Webster's reply to Hayne" now hangs in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

HENRI, ROBERT, b. Cincinnati, O., 1865. Received his education in the western cities and in New York. Studied art in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, also studied without instructions for years in France, Spain and Italy. Has exhibited at Paris salons and won several prizes at competitive exhibitions in United States. Member of the National Academy of Design, New York, since 1906.

"The snow" was purchased in 1899 by the French government for the Luxembourg. "Girl in white waist" was purchased by the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, for the permanent collection.

Other pictures are:

"Girl with red hair"

"Little girl holding her hat"

"Happy Hollander"

Isham says: "Mr. Robert Henri is the most characteristic of the younger group of painters his best works are from carefully chosen models His girls are modern, complex and rather mysterious. His workmanship is broad and sure, insistently masterly, with great richness of surface and harmony of tone in the simple scheme of black and white and flesh color."

Hartmann says of Henri: "A street scene painter whose aim is rather to seize the mystery, the passion, the despair as well as the gaiety of a modern metropolis, than to describe its merely topographical features."

"Woman with cloak" is much admired by the artistic few; its soft and harmonious background suggests Whistler. (B. & P. 4:200.)

HIGGINS, EUGENE, b. Kansas City, Mo., February, 1874. Attended the art school in St. Louis, Mo., and later studied in Paris under Laurens, Benjamin-Constant, Gérôme and the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Poverty is Mr. Higgins' art inspiration and he is called the Maxim Gorky of painting.

His mother died when he was four years of age and he thenceforth lived in cheap boarding houses with his father who was a stone-cutter by trade. Here "he came in close contact with types of dissolute and luckless humanity, such as he now loves to paint."

When a lad of twelve, an article on Millet gave him his first impulse to be a painter. Millet and Victor Hugo have largely moulded his entire life.

During his sojourn in Paris his paintings were shown in the exhibitions of the American Art Association and a few of his works were well hung in the New Salon. He returned to the United States in 1904.

John Spargo, in the *Craftsman* 12:141, says: "The question has been raised whether such subjects as Mr. Higgins chooses are suited to the medium of canvas and paint or whether they do not belong rather to literature."

He portrays the pathetic, the helpless, the ruined, the despised and the rejected of humanity.

HILLS, LAURA COOMBS, Miniature painter, b. Newburyport, Mass., September 7, 1859. Pupil of Helen M. Knowlton, Art Students' League of New York and Cowles Art School in Boston.

Received medal at Paris Exposition, 1900; second Corcoran prize, 1901; silver medal Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901; associate member National Academy, 1906; vice president American Society of Miniature Painters and the first miniature painter to be elected to the Society of American Artists. Although never taught miniature painting, Miss Hills is recognized as a most skilful miniature painter and has gained honors both at home and abroad in this particular form of art.

Her first exhibit was "Seven pretty girls of Newburyport." "The bride" a harmony in gray, gold and blue, was one of the most evanescently delicate pieces at a recent exhibition. "The black mantle," "Fire opal," "Butterfly" and "Goldfish" represent the most modern development of all the essentially pictorial miniature. In these fanciful subjects she takes a place among colorists of the first rank. Her miniature of "Alice Brown" is full of insight and penetration; the portrait of Mr. Arthur Harlow has all the breadth and dignity of a large portrait with the charm peculiar to the miniature; the charming little head of Dorothy S. is frank and altogether lovely; the portrait of little Miss Hale is as wholly delightful a child portrait as one could ask. (I. S. 41:xlvi.)

Frances Duncan in writing of Miss Hills' work said: "Her portraits are not large portraits done small, but essentially miniature; they have that exquisite jewel-like quality peculiar to the miniature in the hands of the few masters of this exquisite and lovely art, the quality which will make miniature painting a thing apart."

"She understands the emotion of color and by a graceful dexterity masters its adaptation to its subject." (Critic 47:523.)

The portrait of Master Donald Moffat was the chef d'oeuvre at a recent exhibition of the Miniature Society.

Alice T. Searle says: "Miss Hills is never dull but in the center one of her group of three ovals [at a recent exhibition] the portrait of Miss Isobel da Costa Green—she outshone her own brilliant past."

HITCHCOCK, GEORGE, b. Providence, R. I., September 29, 1850. Graduated from Brown University in 1872 and from Harvard Law School in 1874; admitted to the bar both in Providence and in New York, he remained in the law until twenty-nine when he definitely gave over jurisprudence for the palette. Was a pupil of Lefebvre and Boulanger in Paris, and of H. W. Mesdag at The Hague. An academic painter in Paris and a marine painter under Mesdag. Mr. Hitchcock did not really discover himself until he found the tulip fields of Egmond, near Amsterdam.

Received honorable mention in Paris salon of 1887; gold medal of American Art Association, New York, 1887; gold medal, Paris Exposition, 1889; medals at Berlin, 1896, Dresden, 1897, Vienna, 1898, Munich, 1900; Member of Munich Secessionists, Paris Society American Painters, Vienna Academy, officer in Order of Franz Josef. Associate member of National Academy of Design, New York, in 1909.

His "Tulip-growing" was the foundation of his reputation in the salon of 1887. He has become one of the most colorful and characteristic painters of Holland.

Mr. Hitchcock prefers Holland in one mood. "Holland flooded in sunlight and covered with a multi-colored floral carpet is the Holland Mr. Hitchcock puts on canvas." "A figure painter quite as unmistakably as a landscape painter, he combines both elements on even terms." (Cent., 48:318.)

Among the most engaging of his compositions are:

"The mob cap"

"Hyacinths"

"Maternity"

"The epitome of Holland"

"Flower girl in Holland"

"Easter Sunday" or "In Brabant"

"Holland morning"

"The annunciation"

"St. Genevieve"

"The flight into Egypt"

HOMER, WINSLOW—"The painter of seclusion"—b. Boston, Mass., February 24, 1836; d. Scarborough, Maine, September 29, 1910. At the age of nineteen he entered the employ of a lithographer in Boston. In 1859 he settled in New York, studying in the school of the National Academy of Design and under F. Rondel. He was elected associate member of the academy in 1864; academicien in 1865.

During the Civil War he was special correspondent and artist for Harper, and his first works in oil which brought him prominently be-

fore the public as an artist were "Prisoners from the front," "Home, sweet home," "Zouaves pitching quoits." Then came studies of negro life and character, his "Visit from the old mistress" being one of the best pictures of negro life. Later he painted the landscape of the Adirondacks, then the seafaring people of the New England coast whose life he has interpreted with remarkable poetry and understanding. But it is in his delineation of the ocean, however, that Homer's genius reached its greatest heights.

"It is not the charm of the ocean that he paints. The mood in which he excels is morose,—it is threatening, lowering, savage."

"He is unquestionably the most strictly national painter America has produced, and for that reason he is one of the greatest, if not the greatest. His sea is the watery waste, an expression of tremendous force, mystery, peril; his landscapes are redolent of the primeval forests of the new world, its bleak hills, its crags, his men and women are pioneers, fishermen, seafaring folk." (B. & P. 10:40.)

"Cannon rock" is one of his greatest works; "Gulf stream" and "Undertow" are strongly dramatic.

He has made delightful records—joyous and brilliant notes—of his trips to the Bermudas and Bahamas in a group of water colors.

Among his marine masterpieces are:

"A light on the sea"	"On a leeshore"
"The breaker"	"The lookout—All's well"
"The wreck"	"A summer night"
"Watching the breakers—a high sea"	"The fog warning"
"The life line"	"Kissing the moon"
	"A summer squall"

Other popular paintings:

"Eight bells"	"In the fields"
"As you like it"	"The gardener's daughter"
"Sunday morning"	"In the garden"
"Uncle Ned at home"	"Four-leaf clover"
"In charge of the baby"	"The bright side"
"The blackboard"	"School time"
"The trysting place"	"Milking time"
"The busy bee"	"Fly fishing"
"Dad's coming"	"After the bath"
"The fisher girl"	"The American type"
"The dinner hour"	"Flowers for the teacher"
"Course of true love"	"High cliff, coast of Maine"

"Winslow Homer is an absolutely original and national artist; he

is the first exponent of pictorial art in the new world. He presents the unique phenomenon of an American painter whose work has in it not the least scintilla or hint of Europe or of Asia." (B. & P., 10:40.) (I. S. 34:cxxv.)

HORNBY, LESTER G., Etcher. Began to etch in this country and produced many plates descriptive of New England before he went to Paris in 1906. He has traveled much in foreign lands and has been a regular exhibitor at the Salon des Artistes Francais, and at many of the leading art exhibits held throughout Europe.

Among his most attractive plates are those made in Tunis during the winter of 1908.

"Story teller"

"Passage Arabs"

"Vegetable dealers"

"Marabout tombs"

"The musicians"

His French plates are enthusiastically regarded by those who love Paris:

"Pont Neuf (rainy day)"

"The old court in Rue Vereinge-
torix"

"Buildings of the Quai"

"L'Hiver au Jardin du Luxem-
bourg"

"St. Nicholas des Champs"

"Little balconies"

"Cour des Reines"

"Boulevard de Montparnasse"

"La lettre d'Amour"

Light heartedness of the Paris of the Boulevards, melancholy beauties of the Old Quarter, and the mystery which pervades the life of the far East are interpreted with equal facility. The "Lady aux Ambassadeurs," the "Model," "A la gaite, Montparnasse" give evidence of wide versatility.

It is in comprehensive outlook that much of the strength of Mr. Hornby's plates lie; this keen interest of the life of the people combined with forceful powers of expression are the qualities that combine to make the great etcher.

HOSMER, HARRIET, Sculptor, b. Watertown, Mass., October 6, 1830; d. Watertown, Mass., February 21, 1908. Received her education in Lenox, Mass. Displayed a taste for art at an early age and studied drawing and modeling in Boston. In 1852 with her father and Charlotte Cushman she took passage for Italy. In Rome she became the pupil of the English sculptor Gibson with whom she remained seven years.

Her first works were ideal heads—"Daphne" and "Medusa." They were exhibited in Boston in 1853 and highly praised by critics and con-

noisseurs. Her "Beatrice Cenci" has much grace and its beauty is of a very intelligible kind; it is now in the Public Library of St. Louis. "Puck" was so popular that thirty copies of the original were made. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Hamilton each ordered a copy. Its companion piece, "Will-o'-the-wisp" is pretty and fanciful.

Nathaniel Hawthorne speaks of Miss Hosmer's "Zenobia" as "a very noble and remarkable statue indeed, full of dignity and beauty."

Jarves, in his "Art idea," says: "She (Miss Hosmer) has no creative power, but has acquired no small degree of executive skill and force."

Hartmann says: "Miss Hosmer owed her success largely to her sex for until this century it had been exceedingly rare to see a woman modeling clay and chiseling marble."

Miss Hosmer made a number of discoveries and inventions, including a process of giving Italian limestone the hardness of marble.

HOVENDEN, THOMAS, b. Dunmanway, Ireland, December 28, 1840; was killed on August 14, 1895, in an unsuccessful effort to save an unknown child from being killed by a railway train. He studied in the Cork School of Design. Came to the United States in 1863 but it was not until 1872 that he began to follow art as a profession. In 1874 he went to Paris and entered the studio of Cabanel where he remained until 1880 when he returned to the United States. He was elected associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1881; academician, 1882.

His first notable painting was a "Breton interior of 1793." "Breaking home ties" was one of the most popular paintings at the Columbian Exposition, 1893. "Last moments of John Brown" which hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, is an especially characteristic canvas. Critics concur in esteeming "Elaine" as his masterpiece. "As a powerful allegorical picture it stands unrivaled among the productions of American genius."

Popular paintings are:

"Jerusalem the golden"	"Thinking of somebody"
"The two lilies"	"News from the conscript"
"A Brittany woman spinning"	"Pride of the old folks"
"Pleasant news"	"Peasant soldiers of La Vendée"
"The image seller"	

His is the story-telling picture and the story is told clearly and beautifully.

HOWE, WILLIAM HENRY, b. Ravenna, O., 1846. Pupil of Otto de Thoren and F. de Vuillefroy in Paris. Received honorable mention, New Orleans, 1885; honorable mention, Paris salon, 1886; third-class

medal, Paris salon, 1888; silver medal, Paris Exposition, 1889; Temple gold medal Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, 1890; grand medal, Crystal Palace, London, 1890; officier d'Académie, Paris, 1896; chevalier Legion of Honor, 1899; member of National Academy of Design, New York, 1897.

Mr. Howe has won fame as the painter of landscapes with cattle. His earlier work shows strongly the influence of such masters as Van Marcke and Tryon. His later work is of rare quality and possesses a distinct personal style.

Among his best known paintings are:

"The truants"	"Korten Hof meadows"
"In the orchard"	"Cattle at rest"
"Morning"	"Returning from the heath"

HUMPHREYS, MARIE CHAMPNEY, Miniature painter, b. Deerfield, Mass., 1867; d. New Rochelle, N. Y., December 1, 1906. Was married November 22, 1899, to John Sanford Humphreys.

Was a miniature painter. Exhibited in Europe and America.

HUNT, WILLIAM MORRIS, b. Brattleboro, Vt., March 31, 1824; d. Apple-dore, Isles of Shoals, N. H., September 8, 1879. He began his art studies in the Royal Academy, London, and later went to Düsseldorf. Originally he intended to become a sculptor but abandoned this design and studied under Couture in Paris. While in Paris he was brought into intimate relations with Diaz, and at Barbizon was associated with Millet. In 1855 he returned to United States and settled in Boston.

The present admiration in this country for modern French art can be directly traced to his advocacy. In his art he liked better to suggest form than to portray it with strong outlines.

He painted many portraits of noted people and also made many original sketches of types of Parisian life; among them, "The street musician," "Girl at the fountain," "Child selling violets."

Among his more important works are:

"The drummer boy"	"Bugle call"
"Boy chasing a butterfly"	"The Marguerites"
"The morning star"	"The belated kid"
"Girl reading"	"Girl with cap"

Of Mr. Hunt's "Bathers" a well-known connoisseur has said: "It is one of the three or four paintings of the nude in the nineteenth century which a Greek would have understood and admired."

In 1878 his mural paintings were put up in the Senate Chamber in

the Albany state house, and in this work—"Flight of night" and "The discoverer," he had a true conception of mural painting.

Hunt's place in art can never be overestimated for his power of personality made him exert tremendous influence on the students that flocked around him.

HUTT, HENRY, Illustrator, b. Chicago, Ill., December 18, 1875. After a short season in instruction at the Art Institute of Chicago, he opened a studio in New York City, his commissions warranting the step. His first important undertakings were the illustrations for a continued story for the Saturday Evening Post; has illustrated many leading magazines and periodicals, books, etc.

Mr. Hutt likes women and children for his subjects, depicting them with finesse and daintiness of execution. His characters suggest spontaneity and human naturalness but they are usually in a setting too decorative for reality.

"His line is quaint and often whimsical with an almost picturesque ensemble, and he conveys his interpretation with sentiment and a redundant sense of beauty."

"He makes clothes tell their portion of the story, but perhaps he is more an apostle of the well-dressed than is Mr. Fisher." (Bkm'n 11:140. Bkbuyer 22:22.)

HYATT, ANNA VAUGHAN, Sculptor, b. Cambridge, Mass., March 10, 1876. Pupil of Henry Hudson Kitson and Art Students' League, New York.

A musician—an artistic performer on the violin—during an attack of nervous prostration, Miss Hyatt found recreation in modeling clay. This diversion was the means of her abandoning her musical career, for upon recovery of health, she chose sculpture for her life work. Wild animals are her specialty, she being the only American woman sculptor who studies nothing but animals.

"She divides her time about equally between horses and jungle beasts, and has exhibited many groups of elephants, tigers and lions which show not only breadth and depth of feeling but much strength in execution."

Among other things Miss Hyatt has restored prehistoric animals for the Brooklyn Museum.

Her most important bronzes are: "Winter," "A steep grade," "Colts playing," "Goats butting," etc.

Miss Hyatt has collaborated with Miss Abastenia St. Leger Eberle another American young woman who has abandoned music for sculpture. Their first group, "Men and bull" was awarded a medal at the

St. Louis Exposition; "Boy and goat playing" is another fine group done in collaboration. (Craftsman 8:623.)

HYDE, HELEN, Etcher, b. Lima, N. Y., April 6, 1868; pupil of Emil Carlsen in New York; Raphael Collin in Paris, Skarbina in Berlin, and Kano Tomanobu in Japan. Specialty: Japanese subjects in colored wood blocks and etching.

Among the artists in Europe and America who have adopted the Japanese form of art for the expression of their own ideas, Miss Helen Hyde, a gifted young American, takes high rank. After devoting two years to the task of acquiring the Japanese method of wielding the brush she was rewarded when her Japanese master asked her to paint a kakemono for the annual spring exhibition. She did so, calling her picture "A monarch of Japan." This picture was awarded first prize on the strength of excellent handling of a particularly difficult brush—for it is by the merits or demerits of skilful brushwork that Japanese pictures are chiefly valued.

Miss Hyde reproduces her compositions in the form of color prints, and has become famous in this field of art.

A few of her popular prints are:

"Secrets"	"A snowy day in Japan"
"The lucky branch"	"The bamboo fence"
"The mirror"	"Belated"
"Happiness flower"	"The blossom child"
"The greeting"	"Day dreams"
"Baby and toy"	"Baby Sam"
"Rainy evening"	

One of Miss Hyde's most successful etchings is "Little cherry blossom."

"Perhaps the greatest triumph in Miss Hyde's work lies in the successful rendering of atmosphere which is delicately suggestive of the flower-blossom country In "The rainy day" we have this quality at its best." (I. S. 24:239.) (B. & P. 11:241.)

INMAN, HENRY, b. Utica, N. Y., October 20, 1801; d. New York, January 17, 1846. He displayed talent for art as a lad but he inclined to a military career and had secured a commission to enter the West Point Academy when he saw Westmuller's famous "Danaë" in the studio of John Wesley Jarvis in New York. He immediately presented himself as a candidate for artistic instructions; was accepted and studied with Jarvis several years. For years he executed miniature, cabinet and life-size portraits, practiced lithographic drawing and sketched scenery

with rare assiduity and success. Was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design in 1825 and was elected its first vice president.

Mr. Inman went to Europe in 1845 and while in England painted the portraits of Wordsworth, Macauley, Dr. Thomas Chalmers and others; returning to America he also painted the portraits of many distinguished persons.

His landscapes and genre compositions include:

"Scenes from the Bride of Lam- mermoor"	"The news boy"
"Rydal Falls, England"	"The brothers"
"Mumble-the-peg"	"Woodland scene"
"The sisters"	"Rip Van Winkle"
"Ruins of Brambletye house"	"Boyhood of Washington"
"Birnan wood"	"Lake of the Dismal swamp"

"In his happiest efforts at portraiture, wherein there was great inequality viewed as a whole, Inman has been compared to Sir Thomas Lawrence: his rapidity of execution was uncommon; a "delicate mot-tling" was often admired in his color, a completeness and neatness of style in his landscapes, and skilful manipulation in the works undertaken *con amore*, while it is conceded that he was the first American artist who attempted genre with success." (Tuckerman.)

INNESS, GEORGE—"The painter of moods"—b. Newburg, N. Y., May 1, 1825; d. Bridge of Allan, Scotland, August 3, 1894. At the age of sixteen he began to study engraving in New York; studied art in the studio of Regis Gignoux, New York; in 1846 he began the practice of landscape painting and in 1850 went abroad where he became acquainted with Corot and Rousseau, and enjoyed, for a time, the close companionship of Millet. He is generally considered our greatest landscape painter. "American sunset" was selected in 1867 by the Paris salon as a representative work of American art. He was elected member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1868.

"With him the inspiring idea is principal, form secondary being the outgrowth of the idea. His pictures illustrate phases of mind and feelings. He uses nature's forms simply as language to express thought." (Tuckerman.)

"Inness was a master of atmosphere, and added the poetry of color to the perfection of drawing He idealized all his creations with magical light effects. Such deep luminous lights had never been seen before on American canvases." (Hartmann.)

"Moonlight" fully represents Inness idea of the night. He had a



GEORGE INNESS.

strong leaning to the occult and many of his paintings have a spiritual and allegorical significance. Inness' paintings stand in American art where those of Rousseau and Corot do in that of France." (Nat. Cyc. Am. B.)

"Inness gives with equal felicity the drowsy heat, hot shimmer and languid quiet of a summer noon, or the storm weighed atmosphere; its dark masses of vapor and the wild gathering of thunder clouds with their solemn hush before the tempest breaks. He uses sunlight sparingly, but it glows on his canvas and turns darkness into hope and joy." (Jarves "Art idea.")

"Delaware valley" is considered by many to be his masterpiece.

Arthur Hoeber says: "At his [Inness'] best he yields to no man in his profession as an interpreter of nature out of doors."

Van Dyke says: "Inness is more allied to Corot than to Meissonier. He never was the perfect master of the brush that we have heard him called, though he was an acceptable and often a very satisfactory technician It was with color, light and air that Inness scored his greatest success."

"His subjects are related to human life and possibly our interest in his pictures is due to the fact that he shows thoughts, emotions and sensations comprehensible of humanity. . . ."

"Inness must be ranked here as the discoverer of the American meadow and woodland—a new realm of beauty. It is possibly his most lasting title to fame. . . . And Inness found all the material he needed within fifty miles of New York. It was the original discovery of this material, his point of view regarding it, what he did with it and what he made us see in it, that gives him high rank in the history of American painting."

A list of Inness' principal paintings in public collections, also bibliography and magazine article references are given in "Masters of Art," (Vol. 9.)

INNESS, GEORGE, JR., b. Paris, France, January 4, 1854. The son of George Inness. Was a pupil of his father in Rome, 1870-4; studied one year with Bonnat in Paris. Obtained gold medal in Paris salon 1899; also gold and silver medals at various exhibitions in United States. Has a studio in New York. Devotes himself to animal painting. Has exhibited at the National Academy of Design, New York, since 1877, when he sent "The ford" and "Patience."

A few of his paintings are:

"Monarch of the farm"

"The pride of the dairy"

"Waiting for the master"

"New born lamb"

"At the brook"

"Abandoned"

"Maternity"

Member of the National Academy of Design, New York, since 1899; and of the French Academy since 1902.

Of his landscapes and atmospheric effects, Müther says: "The younger Inness has a fondness for departing thunder showers, rainbows and misty red sunbeams penetrating in the form of wedges through a sea of mist, and resting upon stony fields."

IVES, PERCY, b. Detroit, Mich., June 5, 1864. At the age of eighteen he entered the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. In 1885 he visited Europe, spending six months traveling in Scotland, England, the Netherlands, Germany and Italy. He studied three years at the Academie Julien, Paris, under Boulanger, Lefebvre, Benjamin-Constant and Cormon. After a second visit to Paris in 1890 he was appointed dean of the Detroit Museum of Art. In 1893 he studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts under Gérôme and in the same year exhibited at the salon.

Returning to Detroit in 1895 he resumed his position at the Museum of Art, since which time he has painted the portraits of many distinguished Americans; has also done some landscape work.

Mr. Ives was one of the organizers of the Society of Western Artists and is an incorporator and trustee of the Detroit Museum of Art.

JOHNSON, EASTMAN, b. Lovell, Maine, July 29, 1824; d. New York, April 5, 1906. As a young man he began the practice of his profession by the execution of portraits in black and white, showing considerable skill and meeting with some success.

In 1849 he went abroad and shared the studio of Emanuel Leutze at Düsseldorf, Prussia. He studied art four years at The Hague and then proceeded to Paris. Returned to United States in 1856.

His first important works were "Card players" and "Savoyard boy." He opened a studio in New York upon returning to the United States and was made a member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1860. Here he painted those pictures of American domestic and negro life in which he so decidedly excelled. In accurate delineation of character "The old Kentucky home" is hardly surpassed.

Tuckerman says: "In his delineation of the negro, Eastman Johnson has achieved a peculiar fame. One may find in his best pictures of this class a better insight into the normal character of that unfortunate race than ethnological discussion often yields."

He was a power in American art life to the very last. He painted a large number of portraits, and his self-painted portrait, painted in 1899, is technically superior to anything executed by him during the first fifty years of his life. (Artists of the Nineteenth Century.)

JOHNSON, MARSHALL, b. Boston, Mass.; pupil of the Lowell Institute;

member of the Boston Art Club and Copley Society. Address: 184 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Painter of "United States Frigate Constitution."

JOHNSTON, JOHN HUMPHREYS, b. New York, November 2, 1857. Studied art under John LaFarge. In 1899 went to Paris where he studied under Lefebvre and Doucet, and later to Madrid. Has resided mainly in France and Italy since, and has a studio in Venice.

One of his pictures, "Domino Rose" is now owned in France, and the portrait of his mother is in the Luxembourg. "Light nights in Norway" and "Mystery of the night" are characteristic paintings.

In 1898 he painted the portrait of Sarah Bernhardt as "Lorenzaccio" and the "Vision of St. Paul at Lystra." Spain and Brittany have furnished many of the subjects he has used.

Mr. Johnston was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1901. Is associate member of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris and International Society of Painters, Gravers, etc., London.

JONES, HUGH BOLTON, b. Baltimore, Md., October 20, 1848. Studied art in France. Received bronze medal at Paris Exposition 1889; bronze medal at Paris Exposition 1900; Webb prize Society American Artists 1902; Shaw fund prize 1902; gold medal at St. Louis Exposition 1904. Is a member of the National Academy. Specialty, landscape.

Visited Europe in 1876 and studied there four years. Became a member of the artists' colony at Pont Aven in Brittany. Traveled in Spain, France, England, Italy and Morocco.

Principal paintings are:

"Brittany"

"The road through the poplars"

"October"

"Summer in the Blue Ridge"

"On Herring Run"

"Spring"

Paintings are in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Erie Art Club, Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, Shaw collection, Philadelphia Art Club.

"His work possesses sterling qualities of color and drawing, belongs to the naturalistic school and is widely known at home and abroad. (Nat. Cy. Am. Biog.)

JOSEPHI, ISAAC E., Miniature painter, b. New York City. Pupil of Art Students' League, New York; also of Leon Bonnat in Paris. First president of American Society of Miniature Painters; member Royal Society of Miniature Painters, London. Mr. Josephi is accredited with the conception of the American society. His "Portrait of a lady" shown

at the first exhibition of the society was the subject of much controversy. Some miniaturists insisted that it was far too modern for their art's limitations, while others insisted that their art had no limitations.

KEMBLE, EDWARD WINDSOR, Illustrator, b. Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 18, 1861. Educated in the public schools of New York. Self-taught in art.

Since 1881 has been connected with various magazines and weekly periodicals as illustrator and cartoonist; speciality, negro characters. Has illustrated many notable books, such as Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," and "Puddin' Head Wilson"; Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He is author of books entitled "Rosemary," "Virginia Creeper," "Kemble's Coons," "Kemble's Pickaninnies," "Billy-goat" and other comicalities.

Has exhibited in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities in the United States.

KEMEYS, EDWARD, Sculptor, b. Savannah, Ga., January 31, 1843; d. Georgetown Heights, Washington, D. C., May 11, 1907. Received his education in the schools of New York City. Upon leaving school he entered mercantile business which he gave up for Federal service during the Civil War; and it was not until after the close of the war and he was employed in the civil engineering corps of Central Park, New York, that he made his debut as a sculptor. His specialty is Indians and wild animals of America.

In 1878 he exhibited in the Paris salon his now famous group "Bison and wolves." Returning to New York he produced "Still hunt," "Wolves," "Panther and deer," and "Raven and coyote."

In 1892 he went to Chicago, executing there a number of large groups for the Columbian Exposition. Also modeled the large bronze lions in front of the Chicago Art Institute building.

Julian Hawthorne in 1884 in writing of Mr. Kemey's art said that we find "not merely nor chiefly the accurate representation of the animal's external aspect, but what is vastly more difficult to seize and portray—the essential animal character or temperament which controls and actuates the animal's movement and behavior Here is an artist who understands how to translate pose into meaning, and action into utterance, and to select those poses and actions which convey the broadest and most comprehensive idea of the subject's prevailing truth." ("American wild animals in art." *Century* 6:214.)

KENDALL, MARGARET STICKNEY (Mrs. William Sergeant Kendall). Miniature painter, b. Staten Island, N. Y., November 29, 1871. Pupil of J. Alden Weir, Julius Rolshoven and William Sergeant Kendall.

Received bronze medal at St. Louis Exposition, 1904. Member of the American Society of Miniature Painters.

KENDALL, WILLIAM SERGEANT, b. Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., January 20, 1869. At the age of fourteen he was painting and modeling with Thomas Eakins in Philadelphia; from seventeen to nineteen he worked in the Art Students' League, New York, then went to Paris where he studied with Luc-Olivier Merson and later at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

At twenty-one he exhibited in the salon and the next year, 1891, received honorable mention for his "Penitents." This picture has obtained for him several medals and prizes; other paintings have brought him flattering recognition. "Narcissa" won the Harris prize; "Alison" won the Potter Palmer gold medal and \$1,000. Is a member of the Society of American Artists; associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, 1901; full member, 1905.

Mr. Kendall has been called the "painter of children." His own charming children are his models. In his mother and child subjects, he shows the tender joy of motherly love.

Other favorite pictures are:

"A fairy tale"

"L'Allegro" and "Il Pensroso"

"Beatrice"

"The end of day"

"Three portraits"

"The seer"

"An interlude"

"The critic"

"Mr. Kendall is that somewhat rare type of artist, a classical intimist. His vision is eminently classic. All his forms are generalized from repeated observation Kendall is not afraid of putting into a picture a good deal that the memory contributes to the eye; he is, one might say, anti-impressionistic." (Arts and Decoration, Nov. 1910.)

"With ideals unimpaired, Kendall finds himself today the master of a self-evolved technique eminently congenial to their interpretation." (Harper 117:568.)

"He is a skilful technician. . Surfaces in his paintings are exquisitely rendered."

KIRK, MARIA LOUISE, Illustrator, b. Philadelphia, Pa., daughter of George H. and Harriet (Craig) Kirk; studied at Philadelphia School of Design, and Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia Art Club. Received Mary Smith prize at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts 1894.

Is illustrator of "Alice of Wonderland," and other children's books; also a portrait painter.

Favorite pictures:

"Jack and Jill"

"Little Miss Muffett"

"Little Bo Peep"

"Mistress Mary"

"Little Boy Blue"

"Queen of hearts"

"Little Jack Horner"

"This little pig"

KNIGHT, DANIEL RIDGWAY, b. Philadelphia, Pa., 1850; of Quaker parents. Few men who have won distinction with the palette and brush have started under less favorable auspices; a ban was placed under the parental roof on pictures and music. His grandfather was convinced of his artistic talent, and through his influence Ridgway was permitted to enter the classes of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Later, with parental sanction and support, he was settled in Paris. He studied in the atelier Gleyre, then spent three years at the Ecole des Beaux Arts; later studied at the British Academy, Rome; returned to United States and took a studio in Philadelphia for a time painting portraits and genre pictures and teaching.

In 1871 went to Paris and in 1873 with his family moved to Poissy where he met Messonier. This acquaintance ripened into warm friendship, and Mr. Knight ever afterward acknowledged the great French painter as his master.

He received honorable mention at the Paris salon of 1884; third-class gold medal, Paris salon, 1888; was honored with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, France, 1889, and with the Cross of Saint Michael of Bavaria, 1892.

To the salon of 1873 he sent "The fugitives" and to the salon of 1875, the "Washerwomen."

"The Shepherdess of Rolleboise," "A summer evening," "On the terrace," "The gardener's daughter," "July morning," "Quietude," and "Curiosity," are all salon pictures, and give a fair idea of the character of his work.

"Those familiar with Knight's paintings will recognize in them a sort of family resemblance, due to likeness of models and similarity of landscape backgrounds."

He is for the most part the painter of a single class of models—demure little peasant girls with their wooden shoes and picturesque costumes.

"He glories in the fact . . . that he is a painter of popular pictures, in which happy conceptions successfully worked out meet public approval and command public patronage." (B. & P. 7:193.)

KOST, FREDERICK W., b. New York, May 15, 1861. Pupil National Academy of Design. Received honorable mention at Paris Exposition,

1900; bronze medal at Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901; silver medal at St. Louis Exposition, 1904. Associate member of National Academy, 1900; full member in 1906. Member Society Landscape Painters, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Specialty, landscapes and marines.

LADD, ANNA COLEMAN (Mrs. Maynard Ladd), Sculptor. Received her art education in Europe. She first exhibited in Boston, Philadelphia and New York in 1907. Since then her work has been included in every American exhibit of sculpture.

Mrs. Ladd prefers imaginative subjects but she has modeled a number of successful portrait-busts and reliefs.

"The American," which first attracted thoughtful artists stands for the universal human qualities of strength, determination and moral force. "Beast of prey" portrays the low earthside of man. "Pan" and "Youth" personify the American spirit of the woods. "The sundial" and "Bird fountain" stand in an Italian garden in Manchester-by-the-sea.

"Her work has not only originality but strength and unusual significance. While it stirs the emotions it also provokes thought." (Anna Seaton-Schmidt in *Art & Prog.*, July, 1911.)

LA FARGE, JOHN—"The painter of experiment"—b. New York, March 13, 1835; d. Providence, R. I., November 14, 1910. His boyhood was spent in Newport, R. I., where his environment was such as to foster and develop his strong sense of color. From his earliest youth flowers were his intimate and loving companions, and from them he learned the secret of delicate gradation and harmony of color. At the age of twenty-one he went to Paris and entered the studio of Couture.

Mr. LaFarge's work is so varied in subject, in feeling, in scale, it is executed in so many different mediums (he worked in oil, in water-color and on wood; was a mural decorator, a painter in stained glass and a sculptor) that generalization is impossible.

A member of the National Academy of Design since 1869.

He received the honorary degree M. A. Yale, 1896; L. L. D. Yale, 1901; Princeton, 1904. He was an art critic and lecturer, as well as the most learned painter of our times. From the mystics of early China to those of Barbizon, the history of painting was an open book to him. It was one of his strongest convictions that color symbolizes character and can be made to express the hidden meaning of things.

In his purely imaginative works in oil, he drew from the realm of fairyland and witchcraft for subjects: "The pied piper of Hamelin," "The wolf charmer," "The sorceress," "The fishermen and the genii," "The siren's song."



JOHN LA FARGE.

At a London exhibition one of his landscapes was hung between a Rousseau and a Delacroix, and the French government bestowed the insignia of the Legion of Honor upon him when he exhibited the Watson memorial window at the Paris Exposition in 1889.

A triumph in mural decoration are his four paintings in the Supreme court room in the Minnesota state house; and his "Ascension" in the Church of the Ascension, New York, is one of the most beautiful things done in modern religious mural painting.

It was his color again that proclaimed his authority in glass, and recalls the richness and splendor of the old masters. He invented the "opaline glass" and his new method for making stained glass windows changed the entire art of the glass stainer. His masterpiece in glass work is the famous Peacock window now preserved in the Art Museum at Worcester, Mass.

"A great colorist who expressed in the language of color all the emotions of the human soul. He has placed an indelible mark upon American art." (Jarves "Art idea.")

"He had probably the most complex nature in our artistic history, and indeed he had in this respect no parallel among the masters of his time abroad." (Cortissoz.)

LAMB, CHARLES ROLLINSON, Stained-glass designer, b. New York. Studied art at the Art Students' League of New York. Specialty: religious and municipal art.

The artistic decoration of the Sage Memorial Chapel at Cornell University, was designed by Mr. Lamb. The lower wall surface in mosaic—a processional—expresses the idea of education; the center subject is that of life and character, and the ceiling that of religion.

The paintings and studies of detail in the processional were made by his wife, Ella Condie Lamb, and the mural paintings on the ceiling in the groined arches, by his brother, Frederick Styrmatz Lamb.

In describing this work, the *Outlook* 70:571 says: "This mosaic is one of the most important in size and character of any thing executed in the United States. It ranks with the work of William R. Richmond, of the Royal Academy, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, the great processional by Charles Lehmann in the Madeleine Church, Paris, the panels of the new facade of the Cathedral in Florence, or what has been wrought by the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones in the American Church at Rome."

Mr. Charles Rollinson Lamb has unusual quality as an artist-decorator. "He sees things 'in the whole,' with rare judgment and art feeling." (*Craftsman* 13:420.)

LAMB, ELLA CONDIE (Mrs. Charles R. Lamb), Mural painter, b. New York. Pupil of William M. Chase, C. Y. Turner, Walter Shirlaw in New York, Courtois and Collin in Paris, and Herkomer in England. Has received many prizes and medals for her work shown at various exhibitions in this country.

Mrs. Lamb specializes in decorative designs for public edifices. Among her works are "The Advent angel," "The Christ child," for the Conrad memorial (in mosaic), St. Mary's church, Wayne, Pa., and "The Arts" and "The Sciences" for the memorial chapel at Cornell University in collaboration with her husband, Mr. Charles Rollinson Lamb, who designed the elaborate interior decoration of this marvelous art tribute to Henry W. Sage and wife.

LAMB, FREDERICK STYMATZ, Mural and stained-glass designer, b. New York, June 24, 1863. Pupil of Art Students League of New York; also studied under Lefebvre and Boulanger in Paris. Specialty: stained glass.

Received honorable mention at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893; medal from the French government for window at Paris Exposition 1900, and was one of the four glass workers invited to represent the United States at that exposition.

Has received commissions for important mural decorations, among them a large canvas for the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.; work for the Bethesda Church, Saratoga, New York, and St. Peter's Church, New York. Designed the window in Emerson Memorial Chapel, Titusville, Pa.—"Friendship" (David and Jonathan). "Religion" is an especially fine window in the Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Va.; also is his mural painting, "Gloria in excelsis" in the Sage Memorial Chapel at Cornell University.

His most important recent design is a series of eight windows in the old Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"Hampden and Pym appealing for the Bill of Rights before Charles I"

"Milton writing the plea for the liberty of the press"

"John Robinson's prayer on the Speedwell—Departure of the Pilgrims from Delfhaven"

"The signing of the Compact on board the Mayflower"

"The landing of the Pilgrims"

"Founding Harvard College"

"George Eliot preaching to the Indians"

"Cromwell announcing to George Fox personal liberty of worship."

Besides these, are three other windows, showing in the central one, Abraham Lincoln as president; on one side, Henry Ward Beecher speaking on the platform of Exeter Hall, London, in favor of the anti-slavery bill, on the other, Harriet Beecher Stowe in a group of women promi-

nent in the movement for the higher education of women. This work is gorgeous in color and beautifully harmonizes with the architecture and decorative scheme of the church.

"There is a human quality in the art of this artist and even where the utmost conventionality of form has to be respected, there is a story with picturesque surroundings." (Craftsman 13:420.)

LATHROP, FRANCIS. Mural painter, b. at sea near the Hawaiian Islands, June 22, 1849; d. Woodcliff Lake, N. Y., October 18, 1909.

In 1862 he went to Dresden, Germany, and studied painting at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts; afterwards studied in London with Ford Madox-Brown and Sir Edward Burne-Jones and acted as assistant to R. Spencer Stanhope and William Morris, devoting special attention to stained glass work. After 1873 was engaged in portrait and decorative painting.

Among his chief decorative works are the mural paintings entitled: "The Light of the world" over the altar of St. Bartholomew's Church, "Apollo" over the proscenium of the Metropolitan opera house, New York; "Moses with the tablets of the Lord" a wall-painting in the Bowdoin chapel, Brunswick, Me.

For the Marquand memorial window in Princeton college chapel, he received a gold medal in 1889.

Mr. Lathrop executed many mural paintings and much stained glass work for numerous churches and residences in New York, Albany, Boston, Baltimore and other cities.

A member of the National Academy of Design, 1906; also a member of the leading art societies and clubs.

LE ROY, ANITA. Studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, and under Whistler in Paris. Has exhibited in the large cities of the United States. Member of the Plastic Club, Philadelphia.

A few popular paintings are:

"Dutch canal and boat"

"Dutch fisherman"

"Dutch children"

"Dutch woman sweeping snow"

LEUTZE, EMANUEL, b. Emingen, near Reuthingen, in Wurtemberg, Bavaria, May 24, 1816; d. Washington, D. C., July 18, 1868. When a child came to Philadelphia with his parents. By the sale of numerous drawings, he realized enough money to carry him to Europe in 1841. He went to Düsseldorf and entered the academy there, and as a pupil of Lessing soon acquired a name in historical art—a branch to which all his tastes and talent inclined. Elected a member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1860.

In 1860 he received a commission from Congress to decorate a stairway in the National capitol building, and painted the "Star of empire." "This painting stands quite alone in this country as an example of German decorative work." (Isham.)

He painted a long series of historical compositions, many of American subjects.

Among his most dramatic and elaborate pictures which have won popular favor are:

"Washington crossing the Delaware"

"The settlement of Maryland"

"An Indian contemplating the setting sun"

"The flight of the Puritans"

"Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn"

"Knox and Mary Stuart"

"First mass of Mary Stuart in Scotland"

"Landing of the Norsemen"

"Columbus before the queen"

"Cromwell and his daughter"

Among his portraits of eminent men, that of General Grant is a fine example.

"In all his works, Leutze shows himself a typical Düsseldorfian, with the enthusiasm and admirations of the German romantic period, expressed in a smooth, dull technique."

He represents the culmination of a certain type of historical painting in America—that besides the story told, the picture shall have a moral significance.

Leutze resembles Carlyle—both teach hero worship. (Tuckerman.)

LEWIS, EDMONIA, Sculptor, b. in the state of New York. Descended from both Indian and African ancestors. Comparatively untaught, she displayed a natural genius for sculpture and in 1865 exhibited in Boston a portrait-bust of Colonel Shaw which attracted much attention. In 1867 she exhibited a statue called "The freed-woman." Soon after she went to Rome where she has since resided. She sent to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 the "Death of Cleopatra" in marble. Her "Old arrow-maker and his daughter," "Asleep," and terra-cotta busts of Sumner, Longfellow, John Brown and others are well-known to visitors of her studio in Rome. The Marquis of Bute bought her "Madonna with the Infant Christ," an altarpiece. Her groups illustrating Longfellow's poem of "Hiawatha" are charming bits, poetic, simple and natural and "no happier illustrations of Longfellow's most original poem, were ever made than these by the Indian sculptor." (Revolution, April, 1871.)

LOEB, LOUIS, b. Cleveland, O., November 7, 1866; d. Canterbury, N. H., July 12, 1909. An illustrator, etcher and figure painter. Studied under

Gérôme in Paris. Exhibited in the Paris salon of 1895, and received honorable mention; also third medal in 1897, Hallgarten prize of the National Academy of Design, New York, 1902, and Webb prize of the Society of American Artists, 1903. Was elected associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1901; full member in 1906.

In his "Temple of the winds, sunset" a work of distinction, the drawing is full of spirit, and the pure coloring and sense of air and sunset light are very fascinating. "The breeze" was more of a success, and "Morning" won the Carnegie prize in 1905.

Other pictures are:

"The siren"

"Blossoming"

"The gilt shawl"

He painted symbolical pictures in which the landscape plays a great part.

LOW, WILL HICOK, Mural and stained-glass designer, b. Albany, N. Y., May 13, 1853. Pupil of Ecole des Beaux Arts under Gérôme and Carolus-Duran in Paris. His pictures in oil were exhibited in the Paris salon. In 1881 he became a teacher in the antique and life classes of the Woman's Art School of Cooper Union. Was elected a member of the National Academy of Design, 1890. His illustrations of Keats' poems were exhibited at the Paris Universal Exposition in 1889, and won a medal.

Mr. Low acquired his first knowledge of stained glass from John LaFarge and has since furnished cartoons for stained glass windows for many churches and public edifices. He is also one of the best exponents of the art of mural painting, his ceiling decorations of the ladies reception room in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, gracefully entitled "Homage to woman" being most noteworthy.

His painting "The maids of Cashmere" has for subject the Feast of roses, a charming oriental fete which Moore has pictured in "Lalla Rookh."

Mr. Low has also achieved success in literary pursuits.

At a recent Chicago Art Exhibition Mr. Low made a thoroughly representative display of his work: one hundred and forty drawings, sketches, cartoons and easel-pictures. Features of the display were the monochrome illustrations for Keats' "Lamia" and "The odes and sonnets," and the original studies for the celebrated decorations of the ball-room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

LUKS, GEORGE BENJAMIN, b. Williamsport, Pa., August 13, 1867. His father, a physician, was a clever draughtsman and his mother a painter

of talent. He studied art at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and in Düsseldorf, Paris and London.

A radical worker in art, he has a disdain for art schools and consequently has little or no academic training. He is a natural draughtsman, however, and the charm of accuracy and poise distinguish his work. Most of his work has been of the city types. He finds his subjects in the debris of the human struggle. He is the painter of the East Side of New York. Luks sees artistic possibilities in the dock laborers—both man and animal. "The patient waiting horses, the gray overcast river and the straining movements of the men as they work are registered upon the canvas with astonishing rapidity and fidelity." (*Craftsman* 12:599.)

In 1907 the National Academy of Design refused at its annual exhibition to accept a canvas of Mr. Luks, notwithstanding Robert Henri made a spirited appeal for recognition of this artist's work.

"With a grim and appalling psychologic power of a Gorky he paints creatures such as Higgins paints, but without Higgins' dramatic effects."

"As a painter he uses his palette with a riotous disposition of tone. . . . He sees nature with warmth and vitality, and his work is full of light and shade."

MACCAMERON, ROBERT, b. Chicago, Ill. Studied painting under William M. Chase and then entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts under Gérôme; later studied under Whistler. After the latter's death, he received criticism from Raphael Collins.

Received gold medals, Paris salon, 1905, and his works have been hors concours since 1907. A member of the National Academy of Design, 1910.

He has painted many portraits "but his true *métier* is rather to be found in subjects that more directly involve an imaginative interpretation of the character or facts of life."

Not satisfied to be merely a clever painter, he aims at an interpretation of abstract aesthetic qualities. He believes that art should be an interpretation of mental and spiritual impressions.

A few of his paintings are:

"Les habitués"

"Wormwood"

"The last supper"

Mr. MacCameron has painted a portrait of President Taft.

MCCARTER, HENRY, Illustrator, b. Norristown, Pa., July 5, 1865. Began expressing himself as an illustrator when a boy student at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. The *Century* and the *Mag-*

zine of Art accepted his first work. Later he studied in Paris under Puvis de Chavannes and also came under the influence of Rixens, Bonnat and Alexander Harrison.

The "Lourdes" of Zola was the beginning of his important book illustrations; also furnished notable drawings to illustrate the poems of Paul Verlaine.

"Mr. McCarter seems essentially equipped for the pictorial interpretation of poetry; he has the most sentient appreciation of both delicacy and strength and a love of nature that is almost archaic. To these qualities he adds a psychology of beauty that is vividly real and through them all he gets the dramatic and forceful with still a persuasive grace and elusiveness." (Bkmn. 11:244.)

"A colorist of exquisite clarity of tone, the value of which is apparent in his black and white medium."

"He does not so much suggest a pronounced individuality as he conveys a pervasive identity, a conscious medium of nature and life."

His illustrations of Verlaine's poems, notably "Claire de Lune" and "Le piano" are veritable triumphs of suggestiveness in the sense the French symbolist poets apply the word. Of special technical interest was also his "Easter hymn."

MACEWEN, WALTER, b. Chicago, Ill., February 13, 1860. Pupil of Cormon and Robert-Fleury in Paris. Received honorable mention in Paris salon of 1886; silver medal, Paris Exposition, 1889; silver medal, London, 1890; gold medal from city of Berlin, 1891; medal of honor, Antwerp, 1894; small gold medal, Munich, 1897; large gold medal, Munich, 1901; medal Vienna, 1902; Lippincott prize, Philadelphia, 1902; gold medal, Liege, Belgium; chevalier of Legion of Honor of France; officer, 1908; chevalier Order of St. Michel, Bavaria; officer Order of Leopold, Belgium, 1909. Associate member of National Academy of Design, New York, 1903. First vice president of the Paris Society of American Painters.

"Paints interiors with delicate light, moist sea air and monotonous dunes with laborers returning in the evening from their work." (Müther.)

Successful in the lighting of his subjects drawn from the private life of the Dutch bourgeoisie, while his portraits are excellent—well drawn and well painted.

"Woman of the empire" exhibited in the Paris salon of 1903 is remarkable for its unusual finish rather than for originality or force of conception. "Holland interior" and "The secret" are two popular works. "Phyllis" is a prize picture.

Other paintings are:

"The yellow robe"

"The betrothed"

"The secretary"

"Judgment of Paris"

"At the window"

"The letter"

"Confidences"

"Head of young Dutch girl"

"It is MacEwen's consummate ability to represent textures and to produce a soft harmonious effect that imparts charm to the canvas." (B. & P. 11:301.)

His mural decorations in the Library of Congress are a series illustrating the stories of Greek heroes. (B. & P. 19:21.)

MACLAUGHLAN, DONALD SHAW, Etcher, b. Boston, Mass., November 9, 1876. Studied art with W. D. Hamilton, later went to Paris to continue his studies.

Received silver medal for etching at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901; medal of honor, Limoges, 1903; bronze medal at St. Louis Exposition, 1904. A member of the Paris American Artists Society.

Mr. Frederick Wedmore, in a lecture on "Etching" delivered January 23, 1911, before the Royal Society of Arts, said: "America, since Whistler, has given us one etcher of importance, Mr. MacLaughlan."

In the short period of Mr. MacLaughlan's activity—he has been before the public less than ten years—he has catalogued more than sixty etchings and dry-points.

One of the International Studio's critics writes: "Looking at the etchings now reproduced one is quickly convinced of this truth—that even coming after the greatest among the masters . . . such as Dürer, Rembrandt, Callot, Méryon, Whistler, Seymour-Haden, Flameng and Buhot, an artist endowed as MacLaughlan is endowed with the feeling of modernity and strong in his impeccable craftsmanship, may yet be able to add a personal page to the history of engraving."

Minuteness added to a broad and sure sense of general effects: here in few words is the essence of his art.

Mr. MacLaughlan has found his principal subjects in the streets of Paris, although Parma, Pavia, Bologna, Tuscany, Roman campagna, Tivoli, Neapolitan district all in turn have attracted him.

MACMONNIES, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Sculptor, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., September 28, 1863. At the age of sixteen he attracted the attention of Augustus Saint-Gaudens who received him as an apprentice in his studio; later he went to Paris and Munich where he spent some time studying painting which he considered so closely allied to sculpture as to be a necessary preparation. On a second trip to Europe he entered

the Atelier Falguière in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, also worked in the private studio of Antonio Mercié.

In Paris he speedily achieved the most gratifying success, carrying off for two successive years the *prix d'atelier*, the highest award for which foreigners in France may compete; also won the first prize of the National School of Fine Arts.

In 1889 his first exhibit, a "Diana," obtained honorable mention from the Paris salon. He exhibited in the salon of 1891 the statues of Nathan Hale and James S. T. Stronahan and was awarded a second gold medal, this being the first and only time that an American sculptor has attained that honor.

His "Bacchante" was purchased by the French government for the Luxembourg, he being the first American sculptor to be so honored.

These were followed by "Pan of Rohallion" and "Faun with heron" which obtained for him such a reputation in the United States that he was chosen to execute the colossal fountain of the Columbian Exposition, containing twenty-seven gigantic figures.

Mr. MacMonnies has received many flattering recognitions of his gifts, including decorations of the Legion of Honor of France, the cross of Saint Michael of Bavaria, and many awards in his native land.

A member of National Academy of Design, 1906.

MACNEIL, HERMON ATKINS, Sculptor, b. Everett, Mass., February 27, 1866. Pupil of the Massachusetts Normal Art School in Boston, Chapu in Académie Julien and Falguière in Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

Won the Roman Rinehart scholarship 1895-99; silver medal, Paris Exposition 1900; gold medal, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901; elected associate member of National Academy in 1905; academician, 1906.

In 1888 he went to Paris and in 1890 exhibited a bust in the salon. While living in Rome and working in the Villa dell'Aurora, he produced:

"The moqui runner"

"A primitive chant"

"From chaos came light"

"The sun vow"

Taft says: "There are few American sculptors who manipulate the clay as charmingly as does Mr. MacNeil. His work is full of delightful touches and felicitous passages, yet the firm construction is never sacrificed to the superficial graces Two busts of women modeled by him are among the finest works yet produced by an American—Herbert Adams alone has surpassed the "Agnese" . . . "Beatrice" is less beautiful in execution."

MALBONE, EDWARD GREENE, Miniature painter, b. Newport, R. I., August 1777; d. May 7, 1807. "What Gilbert Stuart was to the larger portraiture of America, such was Edward Green Malbone to the miniature work of his native land."

From childhood he was ambitious to become an artist, and at the age of seventeen he was working professionally drawing heads in miniature; and in the spring of 1796 he was fairly established as a miniature painter in Boston. Meeting Washington Allston, a strong friendship was formed which lasted during the life of the younger artist. In 1800 Malbone and Allston went south where the former painted many miniatures. Later they went to London where Benjamin West, then president of the Royal Academy, gave them a cordial reception. Here Malbone painted his celebrated picture known as "The hours." It is upon ivory and is exquisite in composition and color. It is now owned by the Athenaeum at Providence, R. I. Of this achievement Benjamin West said: "I have seen a picture painted by a young man named Malbone which no man in England could excel."

This picture remained for nearly a hundred years an isolated example of American art, when its influence was worthily carried out by Mr. W. J. Baers' "Aurora" and "Golden hour," and the interesting figure pieces by Lucia Fairchild Fuller. "He had the happy talent," writes Allston, "of elevating the character without impairing the likeness." (Heirlooms in miniatures" Anne Hollingsworth Wharton.)

MARSHALL, WILLIAM EDGAR, b. New York, June 30, 1837; d. New York, August 29, 1906. When he reached the age of twenty-one he became a member of the National Bank Note Company and there spent several years at bank note engraving. He developed a talent for portraiture and his early efforts were so successful that he soon received orders for portraits. In 1864 he went abroad remaining in Europe about two years, living mostly in Paris where he painted portraits and exhibited in the salon of 1865-66. On returning to United States he took up engraving large portraits. He engraved a "Washington" from Stuart's portrait, then painted and engraved a portrait of President Lincoln, both of which became historic works. In 1871 he executed a head of Christ after Da Vinci for Henry Ward Beecher's "Life of Jesus the Christ." Later he painted a "Head of Christ" which was an original conception of the subject. Mr. Marshall is best known by his portrait engravings, notably his Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Beecher; he also engraved heads of Longfellow, Blaine, Hancock, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison.

MARTIN, HOMER DODGE, b. Albany, N. Y., October 28, 1836; d. St. Paul, Minn., February 12, 1897. Established a studio in New York in

1862. Was elected member of the National Academy of Design in 1874. His first trip to Europe was made in 1876 when he met Whistler who promptly recognized his qualities as a painter and invited him to work in his studio; he resided in France during 1882-6.

Among his most important works are:

"White mountains from Randolph hill"	"Morning on the Saranac"
"Lake Sanford"	"A fire-slash lookout"
"Honfleur lights"	"A lake in the wilderness"
"Source of the Hudson"	"Evening on the Thames"
"Old Normandy manor"	"Sand dunes of Lake Ontario"
"The mussel gatherers"	"The sun worshippers"
"On the Seine" (Harp of the winds)	"Golden sands"

"Winchester hills" and "Adirondack scenery" are considered his masterpieces. His painting "The old church at Criqueboeuf"—Normandy landscape—has been called by Boutet de Monvel, the well-known French painter, "the greatest landscape ever painted in America." He further declared that it was equal to the best of Rousseau's work, and yet was unlike anything that Rousseau had done.

During his lifetime his pictures did not sell or were purchased by admiring friends, among whom were artists, critics, editors, poets, musicians, physicians and bankers, but now it is practically impossible to buy a really important example of his work.

"The harp of the winds," "The Normandy farm," and "The Adirondacks" were painted after he was practically blind; the optic nerve of one eye was dead and a cataract partly clouded the other. The story of his failure to interest the buying public together with ill-health and approaching blindness, is most pathetic. He never looked with bitterness on the success of men far inferior to himself.

"His work is that of a poet painter, but of one who felt more deeply the grandeur of mountain scenery than he did the pastoral beauty of simple scenes." "More than one critic has accorded to Martin the highest rank among the poet painters of American landscape." (Nat. Cy. Am. Biog.)

Hartmann says: "He was one of the men who brought our landscape art to its highest pinnacle of perfection."

MAYNARD, GEORGE W., Mural painter, b. Washington, D. C., March 5, 1843. A student at the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1868. A year later he went to Antwerp where in company with Francis D. Millet he entered the Royal Academy of Fine Arts and studied under

Van Lerijs. After four years in the academy and the museums of Belgium, he and his friend made a trip through central and southern Europe, returning to New York in the spring of 1874. The following year he became assistant to John LaFarge in company with Saint-Gaudens, Millet and Lathrop in the interior decoration of Trinity Church, Boston, the first important work of this character done in America, the merit of which has hardly been excelled.

In 1877 he again visited Europe, making a special study of mural painting. He was elected associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1881, full member in 1885. Taught drawing for many years in the schools of Cooper Institute and at the Academy.

In 1884 he won the Temple gold medal at Philadelphia, and in 1888 the American Art Association medal of honor was awarded to him by the artist exhibitors. His picture "Sappho" was purchased by the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in 1889 and "Sirens" won the Evan prize.

Among his numerous pictures are:

"The angelus"

"Strange gods"

"Water carriers of Venice"

"Old and rare"

"An ancient mariner"

MEARS, HELEN FARNSWORTH, Sculptor, b. Oshkosh, Wis., 1876. Studied art in New York and Paris; later was an assistant of Mr. Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

Her first success was "Genius of war." This was followed by "The fountain of life" and busts of George Rogers Clark and Dr. William L. G. Morton and portrait reliefs of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Louise Collier Willcox and Edward A. McDowell.

Miss Mears' most notable work was the execution of the statue of the late Frances E. Willard placed in the Hall of Statues in the Capitol at Washington, and unveiled on February 17, 1908. This is the first statue of a woman by a woman to be placed in the building.

MELCHERS, J. GARI, b. Detroit, Mich., August 11, 1860. At the age of seventeen he went to Germany, studying art in Düsseldorf under Van Gebhardt; later he studied under Lefebvre and Boulanger, also at the Cour Yvon (famous class at Ecole des Beaux Arts), Paris; after this took up his residence in Holland and has a studio at Egmond-aan-Zee.

Mr. Melchers has received many honors in recognition of his fine artistic ability. He is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France; Knight of the Order of St. Michael, Bavaria; Knight of the Red Eagle, Germany, and has received honorable mention in the Paris salon; also won medals of honor from Amsterdam, Antwerp, Munich and Vienna;



J. GARI MELCHERS.

he is a member of the International Society of Artists, London; The Secessionists, Munich; Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris, and professor at the Grand-Ducal Academy of Art in Weimar. Elected associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1904; full member in 1906. First vice president of the Paris Society of American Painters.

He is an American artist who has received more recognition abroad than at home. His first effort in Dutch painting, "The sermon" won honorable mention in the Paris salon of 1886. In 1889, when twenty-eight years old he received the blue ribbon of art—a medal of honor in Paris. Only three American painters have won this coveted distinction—Whistler, Sargent and Melchers.

His "Family" hangs in Berlin; "Maternity" in the Luxembourg; "The ship builder" in Dresden; "Man with the cloak" in Rome; "Supper at Emmaus" is owned by the Krupp family; "Girl in church" is in the Royal Gallery, Munich.

Brinton says in "Modern artists": "It is not alone the homely picturesqueness of peasant or fisherman, the vast mottled skies, or the play of constantly diffused light which attract him to Holland. It was also the sterling artistic tradition of the country itself."

His frescoes "Peace" and "War" in the Library of Congress at Washington share with Sargent's frieze "The prophets" in the Boston Public Library, the distinction of being the finest frescoes in America.

Landscape painting is Mr. Melcher's relaxation—"Green summer," "The arbor," "Winter," "Under the trees," are studies in sunlight and reflection.

Melchers was the first artist to apply for permission to copy the Botticelli frescoes when they were put in the Louvre.

He has painted a great many portraits in America and abroad. Caffin says: "Melchers is a searching analyst, stating without comment of his own, exactly what he sees, but—he sees below the surface."

Among his finest works are:

"Married"

"Sainte Gudule"

"The communion"

"Stevedore"

"The skaters"

"A Holland lady"

"A fencer"

"Audrey"

"The nativity"

"The bride"

"The wedding"

"Little Constance"

"Penelope"

"Child in church"

"The green mantle"

"Mother and child"

"Pilots"

"Young mother"

"The kiss"

"Sailor and his sweetheart"

"The china closet"

"The Deft horse"

"The work of Mr. Melcher is full of that essential quality—personality." (C. Lewis Hind in *World's Work*, 15:10092.)

MERRITT, ANNA LEA, Etcher, b. Philadelphia, Pa. Began painting at the age of twenty-one and never had the advantage of academic training. Traveled four years on the continent with her parents and sisters, and in 1871 she exhibited her first picture, a portrait, at the Royal Academy London. Since then she has been a constant exhibitor at that institution. Is a member of the Society of Painter-Etchers, London. She married Henry Merritt, artist and author, London, who died within a few months, and it was to furnish by her own hand etchings for a memorial work to her husband that she learned to etch.

Mrs. Merritt is one of the few women in this country who have etched the human figure. Her portraits of her husband; Sir Gilbert Scott, the celebrated architect; Louis Agassiz, Lady Dufferin, Oliver Wendell Holmes and others rank among the best of modern etched portraits.

"She has executed many charming plates, principally portraits of distinguished men and women of the time, with an occasional plate of river scenery, landscape or interpretation of her own paintings. Her vigorous portraits of Miss Ellen Terry and a large head of Mr. Leslie Stephens are striking examples of good etching."

METCALF, WILLARD LEROY, b. Lowell, Mass., July 1, 1858. Educated in the public schools of Massachusetts; apprenticed to a wood engraver of Boston in 1875; then to George L. Brown, a landscape painter, Boston, 1876-7. Student in Lowell Institute, Boston Normal Art School, Boston Art Museum School, Académie Julien, Paris; also studied under Boulangier and Lefebvre in 1883. Represented in the leading art galleries of the United States. Received the Webb prize, Society of American Artists, 1896, and awarded the Temple gold medal, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, also Corcoran gold medal; member of the Ten American Painters.

Mr. Metcalf is numbered among the foremost of the American landscape painters. During his six years study in Paris his most successful picture was the "Arab market" which received honorable mention in the Paris salon of 1889. Most of his painting is portrait work; taught antique and life classes at the Cooper institute. Traveled in the west two years with Frank Cushing, getting the benefit of his profound knowledge of the Indians.

Well-known works:

"A family of birches"

"May night"

"Unfolding buds"

"Spring fields"

"Golden screen"

"Mid-winter"

"The snow bearers"

"Green canopy"

"Light and air are to him matters of serious concern, but also are form and motion, unlike the majority of those who follow the impressionists teachings, he cares not merely for the effect of sunlight but for the object upon which the sunlight falls, and paints now always in a high key." (I. S. 39:8.)

Mr. Metcalf is quite remarkable in the field of flower painting.

By general consent Mr. Metcalf's "Trembling leaves" has been labeled "notable."

MIELATZ, CHARLES FREDERICK WILLIAM, Etcher, b. Buddin, Germany, May 24, 1864. Pupil of National Academy of Design, New York, and F. Rondel.

Member of the International Jury of Awards, St. Louis Exposition, 1904; member of New York Etching Club; was elected associate member of National Academy of Design, New York, 1906. Teacher of etching in the academy.

A. L. Baldry says in "Modern etching" that Mr. Mielatz "possesses a power of rendering a great variety of subject-matter with success. Bulk and masses of architecture, characteristics of street people and buildings, he sets down always with grace and conviction."

MILLER, RICHARD, b. St. Louis, Mo., March 25, 1875. Mr. Miller is an American painter who lives in France and has attained many of the artistic honors that France and America bestow. Pupil of St. Louis School of Fine Arts, Benjamin-Constant and Laurens in Paris. Received third-class medal in Paris salon of 1900; second-class medal in Paris salon 1904; hors concours in salon of Société des Artistes, France, 1905. Chevalier of Legion of Honor; second vice president of Paris Society of American Painters.

His early work was in quiet greys; later work is of night scenes and incidents on the boulevards.

"That his work is admired, there is ample proof by its reception in the Paris salons, the galleries in Munich, Venice, Berlin and the collection of H. M., the King of Italy, besides the principal exhibitions in his own country." (I. S. 43:263.)

Well-known paintings:

"The toy merchant"

"In the garden"

"The mirror"

"Chinese coat"

"Le café"

"Portrait of Mrs. Miller"

MILLET, FRANCIS DAVIS, b. Mattapoisett, Mass., November 3, 1846. Pupil of the Royal Academy of Arts in Antwerp under VanLerius and De Keyser.

Received silver and gold medals of honor, 1872 and 1873, at the Royal

Academy, Antwerp; silver medal, Paris Exposition, 1889; chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France. Was special correspondent for the "Daily News" during the Russo-Turkish war, 1877. For this work he received the Roumanian Iron Cross and the Order of Chevalier St. Anne and of St. Stanislaus from the Russian government. Special correspondent of the "London Times" at Manila during Spanish war. Director of decorations, Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. Member of the National Academy of Design since 1885.

Mr. Millet has painted a number of portraits, the most important being those of Charles Francis Adams, Jr. and Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain); both exhibited at the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1877.

A few of his paintings in oil are:

"Off duty"	"A cosy corner"
"How the gossip grew"	"A handmaiden"
"A difficult duet"	"Piping times of peace"
"Love letter"	"The black sheep"
"Wandering thoughts"	"Between two fires"
"Fireside companions"	"Rook and pigeon"
"Lucky at cards, unlucky in love"	

"Mr. Millet does not revel in painting considered as being by itself one of the fine arts; his intention is almost as much literary as it is artistic; an episode of life, an anecdote, a state of soul rendered manifest in a pleasing manner and in the midst of curious and amusing accessories, studied with the minuteness and neatness of touch of the later old Dutch masters—such is Mr. Millet's conception of his art." (Child's "Art and criticism.")

"In his pictures of episode he reveals the situation, not by acting but by suggesting it; therefore they have the charm of repose. His canvases have incipient or completed action—rarely the suspended motion that tires us by its arrest or vehemence."

His "Thesmophoria" or harvest feast, in a Pittsburgh bank, is a fine piece of mural painting.

MITCHELL, JOHN JAMES, Etcher, b. New York, 1845. Lived abroad from 1867-70, studying architecture which profession he practised in Boston until 1876. In that year he again went to Europe and devoted himself to the study of drawing and painting under Boulanger and Lefebvre and Albert Maignan until his return in September 1880. His first efforts in etching were made in Boston but he did not begin the practice of this art until 1876 when he received instruction from Brunet-

Delhaines, one of the best French etchers of our day; he learned from him a delicacy and refinement in the management of his tools which stood him in good stead in several series of small figure subjects published some time ago in Paris. He is especially clever if at times a bit theatrical in his management of strong floods of light." (Century 3: 497.)

MONKS, JOHN AUSTIN SANDS, Etcher, b. Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., November 7, 1850. Educated at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Studied wood-engraving and etching 1869; pupil in painting of George Inness, 1875. Has been engaged in art work since 1874. Specialty in painting: sheep.

A member of the Copley Society, Boston, and the New York Etching Club.

"Whilst sensitive to associations, his art is very synthetic and but little realism enters into the quality of his line." (I. S. 25:30.)

MORAN, EDWARD, b. Bolton, Lancashire, England, August 19, 1829; d. New York, June 9, 1901. Elder brother of Peter and Thomas Moran. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1844 and was a pupil of James Hamilton, marine painter, and of Paul Weber, landscape painter. Went abroad in 1862, studying in the Royal Academy of London for a few months. In 1869 settled in New York, going to Paris in 1877 where he lived some time. He was a member Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and was elected associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1873.

His first pictures were exhibited in Philadelphia in 1853. The Baltimore Gazette, July 1, 1873 in commenting on Mr. Moran's painting entitled "In the narrows," said: "The great charm of the picture is *motion*."

He printed in 1872 the first illustrated catalog printed in this country. He worked chiefly in marines, in both oil and water-color.

A series of historical paintings, thirteen in number, was completed in 1899. These represent thirteen epochs in the marine history of America from the landing of Leif Erickson in 1001 to the return of Admiral Dewey in 1899.

MORAN, MARY NIMMO, Etcher, Painter, b. Strathaven near Glasgow, Scotland, 1842; d. September, 1899. Came when a child with her family to the United States. In 1863 she married Thomas Moran, the well-known landscape painter; in 1867 accompanied him to England, France and Italy and in 1874 traveled with him in the far West. Her work was principally water-color until in 1879 when she made her first at-

tempts in etching as a pastime during her husband's absence on an extended trip through the west.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer says Mrs. Moran found her true artistic voice only when she took up the etching needle. In 1887 an exhibition of the work of the women etchers in America was held at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and while Miss Gabrielle D. Clements, Miss Mary Cummings Brown, Mrs. Edith Loring Peirce Getchell, Mrs. Eliza Greatorex, Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt, Miss Margaret M. Taylor, and sixteen other talented women were represented, Mrs. Mary Nimmo Moran took rank both in number and quality of plates. This position she held until the time of her death.

Her "Twilight" is a plate of extraordinary power and beauty. "Easthampton Barren" which possesses a poetic charm, and "Bridge over the Delaware" (her first plate) are two of the four original etchings made in 1879 that were sent to the New York Etching Club and which gained her recognition as a master of the needle. "Solitude" is one of her best, as it is one of her strongest etchings. "Goose pond" was the diploma etching that secured her election to the Society of Painters-Etchers, London. (B. & P. 8:3.)

"In etching, Mrs. Moran finds a language that accords entirely with her ideas and modes of expression. She treats her subjects with poetical disdain of detail, but with a firm grasp of the leading truths that give force and character to her work. While her etchings do not display the smoothness that comes from great mechanical dexterity, her touch is essentially that of the true etcher." (Koehler's "American Etchings.")

"Her etchings are marked by energetic emphasis and bold directness rather than delicacy or smoothness." (Scrib. 46.)

MORAN, PETER, Etcher-Painter, b. Bolton, Lancashire, England, March 4, 1842. Brought to America by his parents when three years of age. When sixteen he was apprenticed by his father to learn the trade of lithographic printing in Philadelphia. Later devoted himself to painting, becoming in 1859 the pupil of his brothers—landscape, with Thomas, and marine, with Edward. He studied the works of Lambinet and those of Troyon and Rose Bonheur for animal painting, which subject chiefly attracts him. His plate called "The return of the herd," may possibly be called his best.

Since 1875 has devoted much time to etching, and reached the first rank in that branch of art. His etching "Chariot race in the circus Maximus" is a masterpiece, and is considered one of the most important of the kind produced in America.

A few of his original plates are:

"Low tide on the Schuylkill"

"A burro train"

"An August day"

"An old New England orchard"

"Passing storm"

"A summer afternoon"

Of the last three, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, the distinguished art-critic, wrote: "If we will ask for pictures from our etchers, we should rejoice when they give them to us of so complete a kind and yet with so much of the intrusive charm of etching, properly so-called, as does Mr. Peter Moran."

To Peter Moran and his brother, Thomas, belong the honor of having been the first among the artists to recognize the picturesque qualities of the scenery of the southwest, and of the life of its aboriginal inhabitants—the Pueblo Indians.

Jules Breton, the distinguished French painter, on seeing some of Mr. Moran's etchings exhibited in Paris, exclaimed: "The man who etched those plates, is a master!"

MORAN, THOMAS, Etcher, Illustrator, b. Bolton, Lancashire, England, January 12, 1837. Came with his family to America in 1844. Of the talented Moran family, he displayed artistic tastes at an early age and was apprenticed to a wood-engraver in Philadelphia, remaining with him for two years. At twenty-three he painted a scene from Shelly's "Alastor" and from 1866-71 studied the masters of France, Italy and Germany. Returning to America in 1871, he sought subjects of the most impressive character, and joined the exploring expedition of that year to the Yellowstone country, making sketches for his two great works, "The great canyon of the Yellowstone" and "The chasm of the Colorado." These were bought by Congress for \$10,000 each and are now in the Capitol at Washington.

Noted paintings are:

"The mountain of the Holy
Cross"

"The cliffs of the Green river"

"Ponce De Leon in Florida"

"The last arrow"

"The groves were God's first
temples"

"A dream of the Orient"

"The children of the mountain"

He made a series of remarkably fine designs in illustration of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and original water-color drawings on the Yellowstone National Park.

In etching his achievements have been both numerous and valuable. Among his most excellent plates are: "Sounding sea," "The gate of Venice," "Harbor of Vera Cruz, Mexico," "Venice," "Dordrecht."

"His knowledge of form and constructive ability is quite remarkable,

and his skill in composition reveals itself best in the black and white reproductions of his works." (Hartmann.)

"He has found congenial themes in the weird scenery of the Yellowstone, he has dreamed of Turner in his dreams of the Orient and has painted us lovely mornings in the harbor scenes for which he brought home his sketches from Cuba and Mexico." (Koehler.)

For some time in addition to his many paintings and etchings, he designed 250 illustrations annually. His etchings won hearty praise from John Ruskin. Associate member National Academy of Design 1881, full member 1884.

MOSLER, HENRY, b. New York, June 6, 1841. Removed to Cincinnati in 1851 and to Nashville, Tenn., in 1854. Studied wood-engraving and painting without much outside aid. Was draughtsman on "The Omnibus," a Cincinnati comic weekly in 1855. Pupil of James H. Beard, 1862-3. Appointed on staff of Gen'l R. W. Johnson. Studied art in Düsseldorf and Paris, 1863-6.

In 1874 he again went to Europe, going to Munich where he studied under Wagner and also received private and special criticism from Piloty. When in Munich he won the medal of the Royal Academy. In 1877 he removed to Paris, and the following year "The quadroom girl" and "Early cares" were exhibited in the salon. His "La retour," better known as "The return of the prodigal son," received honorable mention in the salon of 1879 and was purchased by the French government for the Luxembourg. This was the first picture that France purchased from an American artist. Mr. Mosler has never surpassed the technical skill displayed in this Luxembourg picture.

His "Harvest dance," a Brittany scene, received the gold medal in the salon of 1888, which placed his works hors concours in the salon. "The last moments" won the only gold medal awarded to a foreign artist by the Arch-Duke Carl Ludwig of Austria at an exhibition in Vienna. He received in 1892 the titles "Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur" and "Officier d'Académie." In 1894 returned to New York. Is a member of the National Academy of Design, New York.

"The qualities of Mr. Mosler are homely sentiment, a talent for telling an obvious story such as ordinary people can comprehend and enjoy, and an execution which is always adequate and often excellent, so far as it goes." (Child's "Art and criticism.")

The number of his works is considerable. Their titles like the subjects treated are generally anecdotic, such as:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| "The return of the prodigal son" | "The wedding gown" |
| "The village clockmaker" | "Visit to the marchioness" |
| "The coming storm" | "Breton harvest dawn" |
| "Forging the cross" | |

MOWBRAY, HENRY SIDMONS, Mural painter, b. Alexandria, Egypt, August 5, 1858, of English parents. In 1875 he received an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy but remained there less than a year; took up chemistry; in 1879 following a preference for art, he went to Paris and entered the school of Leon Bonnat. For three years occupied himself with genre subjects, of which the best known perhaps is "Aladdin." Settled in New York in 1885. Since 1886 has been an instructor in the Art Students' League.

Has won many prizes and medals. His "Evening breeze" won the Clark prize in 1888 and he was made full academician in 1891.

"In many of his works Mr. Mowbray gives pictorial form to the romantic days of Florentine chateau life during the renaissance; in others he has chosen oriental subjects . . . other paintings are purely fanciful, of these an excellent example is found in "Floreal" with its graceful maidens treading a measure to the sound of the pipe and tambourine." (Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog.)

He also paints portraits of women with sympathetic interpretation and exquisite technique. Of late years has given much time to mural painting, and among his most recent achievements in this branch of art is "The transmission of the law" in the Appellate Court Building, New York.

"It is a beautiful decoration; very individual and refined, with a purity of color and general spontaneity of feeling and execution most captivating." (The Artist 27:ix.)

MURPHY, JOHN FRANCIS, b. Oswego, N. Y., December 11, 1853. Went to New York City to live in 1875. First exhibited at the National Academy of Design in 1876. In 1885 he was elected an associate and two years later an academician.

"Tints of a vanished past" won the Hallgarten prize of the National Academy in 1885; "Brook and fields" won the Webb prize of the Society of American Artists in 1887, and "Under gray skies" won a prize in 1894.

Mr. Murphy is one of America's simplest and at the same time most poetic landscape painters.

At an exhibition in 1910 he contributed the following:

"The opal sunset"
 "A twilight in Venice"
 "An upland cornfield"
 "Edge of the pond"
 "Sunny slopes"
 "The brook"
 "Sunset"

"The music boats"
 "The path to the village"
 "After the frosts"
 "Stony fields"
 "April weather"
 "Approach to an old farm"
 "An October day"

"The charcoal burners"

"Early fall"

"A cloudy afternoon"

"A gray morning"

"Landscape"

"Sundown"

"The yellow leaf"

"Neglected lands"

"He has developed a special fondness for autumn scenes, but these are suffused with a flood of yellow or golden tints. They have the season's inherent melancholy, but this minor note is vague and tender. The nature that Mr. Murphy paints is invariably nature in repose."

"Simple in the selection of his themes, unpretentious in his compositions, synthetic in his treatment, not given to sharp contrasts of form or color, he has relied for his effects on simple straightforward rendering, told in plain terms of personal interpretation." (B. & P. 10:205.)

NAST, THOMAS, Illustrator, b. Landau, Bavaria, September 27, 1840; d. Guayaquil, Ecuador, December 7, 1902. Came with his parents to America in 1846. Was educated in the New York public schools and displayed a decided talent for art. At the age of fourteen began his studies in art with Theodore Kaufman and at the age of fifteen furnished sketches and drawings for Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper; his first assignment was to illustrate an account of a prize fight. Later went to England to make sketches for the New York Illustrated News. He followed Garibaldi's army through Sicily and Calabria and contributed numerous battle pieces to the illustrated press of New York. Returned to United States in 1861 and became a member of Harper's staff in the following year.

Mr. Nast was first to introduce caricature work into America and his pictures of war scenes, of Andrew Johnson and of the Tweed Ring had great influence on the politics of his time. His war pictures for Harper's Weekly are among his most notable works.

"A particular feature of Mr. Nast's work apart from his wonderful portraits was the ability to portray the individuality of his subject by some characteristic pose or peculiarity of apparel."

His historical paintings in oil hold high rank in America for beauty of conception and execution. The most notable of these are:

"Peace again"

"Lincoln entering Richmond"

"Saving the flag"

"During the civil war"

"The seventh regiment going to war"

"Appomattox"

"The day before the surrender"

"Garibaldi"

"Mr. Nast's reputation will probably rest on his cartoon work but it was his ardent desire that his name should be handed down as a great painter of historical scenes." (B. & P. 11:470.)

NEX, ELIZABETH, Sculptor, b. in Westphalia, Germany, in 1830; d. Austin, Texas, June 30, 1907. Studied art in Berlin and in Munich under Christian Rauch. She lived for a time in Georgia, then settled in Texas.

"Miss Ney was one of the most interesting characters as she was one of the best equipped of women sculptors. Nothing could be more romantic than the life of this gifted woman who was patronized by the "mad king" Ludwig II of Bavaria."

Among the great men who sat to Miss Ney were von Humboldt, von Liebig, Jacob Grimm, Schopenhauer, Joachim, Garibaldi and Bismark. She also executed statues of Sam Houston and other noted Texas characters.

Of her memorial to General Albert Sidney Johnston for the cemetery of Austin, Taft says: "The conception is vivid This is a work of high order, as is a sketch of Lady Macbeth one of the most expressive and eminently sculptural conceptions among recent American ideals." (Lorado Taft's "History of American Sculpture," p. 214.)

NICHOLLS, MRS. RHODA (Holmes), b. Coventry, England. Pupil of Bloomsbury School of Art, London. Studied landscape in Rome with Vertunni, and the human figure with Cannerano. While living in Italy her work attracted the attention of the Queen who summoned her to receive compliments on her attainments. Three years later, she went to South Africa and returned to England with many canvases. Previous to this she had received recognition in England, her pictures having been hung on the line in Royal Academy exhibitions. In 1884 Miss Holmes married Mr. Burr H. Nicholls and immediately came to America.

Her pictures are chiefly figure subjects, among which are "Those evening bells," "The scarlet letter," "A daughter of Eve," "Indian after the chase," "Searching the Scriptures."

In the Studio, March 1901, in writing of the exhibition of the American Water-color Society, the critic says: "In her two works, "Cherries" and "A rose," Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls shows us a true water-color executed by a master hand."

Mrs. Nichols is also known as an illustrator; her work ranges all along the line of oil painting, water-colors, wash drawings, crayons, pastels. As a colorist she has few rivals and her acute knowledge of drawing and genius for composition are apparent in every thing she does.

"Quickness of conception, bold treatment and fine color mark all her work, while the wide reach of her subjects is remarkable."

Mrs. Nicholls has been vice president of the New York Water Color

Club, member Women's Art Club, New York, also of Canada; member of Aquarelle Club, Rome.

"At a recent exhibition held in Knoedler Galleries, New York, two canvases of Mrs. Nicholls' attracted attention. One was a slender girl holding a bowl of roses; the other, a Venetian water-color sketch: "Gamins" lightly and delicately painted, yet full of expression and vivid effect of tones." (Giles Edgerton.)

NIEHAUS, CHARLES HENRY, Sculptor, b. Cincinnati, O., January 24, 1855. Pupil of McMicken School in Cincinnati, also Royal Academy in Munich. Received gold medal at Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901; was elected associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1902; full member in 1906.

While at the McMicken School he won the distinction of obtaining at the time of his matriculation a first prize, medal and diploma for a composition entitled "Fleeting time." After studying at the Munich Royal Academy he returned to Cincinnati and received commissions for statues of Garfield: one for Cincinnati, the other to be placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, Washington, in the name of the State of Ohio. After successfully executing these commissions he returned to Italy, establishing a studio in Rome. Merit of the work done there brought about his election as a Fellow of L'Associazione della Artistica Internazionale di Roma. Has been a resident of New York since 1885.

Mr. Niehaus has a pronounced leaning toward classic subjects. "The Greek athlete using a strigil" is considered his best study of the nude. This work is known to the artist world as "The scraper" and is undoubtedly, says Taft, "one of the few good nude figures in American sculpture."

He has made statues of many distinguished citizens of United States, a pair of doors for Trinity Church, New York, done in high relief, equestrian statue of General Forrest for Forrest Park, Memphis, Tenn., contributed to the Library of Congress two figures, "Moses" and "Gibbon." Among his latest undertakings is a large nude figure, "The driller," an important feature of a monument at Titusville, Pa., to the memory of Col. Edwin L. Drake, who sank the first oil well in Pennsylvania in 1859.

Several critics have remarked that "the admirable breadth and smoothness of his treatment recalls the antique draperies in which the Greeks found delight." (Taft's "History of American Sculpture.")

NORDFELDT, BROR J. OLSSON, Etcher, b. Scania in the south of Sweden, 1878. When thirteen years of age his parents came to America and settled in Chicago. He was put to work as printer's devil on a Swedish newspaper. At nineteen he took up the study of art in the classes of



ELIZABETH NOURSE.

Frederick Richardson at the art institute; also studied drawing under John H. Vanderpoel. He became assistant of Albert Herter in painting mural decorations, and in 1900 went to Paris to study. His first effort was hung in the Paris salon of 1901. Also in the same year he had a product on the line at the Royal Academy, London.

Was awarded a silver medal by the Italian government for an exhibit at the Milan Exhibition 1906.

"He works directly from nature, composing his etchings or his canvas with the scene before him." His etchings "have been a surprise to his friends who have known his portraits, his landscapes and woodblock prints."

The Provincetown series takes us among the boats along the water side with reflections out at sea. "Mothers" is an excellent composition including many figures and nursemaids in Washington Square; it recalls groups familiar to that locality.

NOURSE, ELIZABETH, b. Mount Pleasant, Cincinnati, O., 1860. At the age of thirteen she showed remarkable talent for painting and her parents sent her to the Cincinnati Art School. Later the family fortune was lost in a financial panic and she earned money to continue her studies in Paris by designing and decorating the interiors of homes in Cincinnati. At the age of eighteen she entered the Académie Julien. Her drawing was so good that Boulanger advised her to take a studio and work alone, that her style might develop uninfluenced by academic training. She followed his advice and the same year her painting "A mother and child" was accepted in the salon and hung on the line, an unprecedented honor for a new-comer. Today she is one of the strongest American painters in Paris.

When Puvis de Chavannes, Dagnan-Bouveret and others formed the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Miss Nourse sent her pictures to the New Salon. They were received "with acclamation" and three years later she was made an associée. Puvis de Chavannes was the first to congratulate her; and when she was made a sociétaire in 1901, Dagnan-Bouveret, Cazin, Besnard, Rodin and others showered upon her congratulations. Miss Nourse was the first American woman on whom this coveted honor was conferred.

One of her happiest interpretations of a mother's joy in her children is her "Happy days" (owned by Detroit Museum of Art), and one of the most appealing canvases is "Thirst," now in a gallery in Rouen, France. "Closed shutters" has been purchased by the French government for the Luxembourg.

A. Dubuisson, a French art critic, says: "There is no painter who

has reproduced better than Miss Nourse the naiveté of a baby's attitude and the tenderness of motherly love."

Other characteristic paintings are:

"On the dyke"	"Little sister"
"Evening"	"The children of Penmarch"
"The Madeleine chapel at Penmarch"	"The family repast"
"In the sheepfold"	"Among neighbors"
"Good Friday in Rome"	"In the country"
"Morning toilet"	"The pardon of St. Francis d'Assisi"
"The first communion"	"In the fields"
"The procession of Our Lady of Joy, Penmarch"	"Grandfather's feast"
	"The refectory of San Damiano Assisi"

Her pictures are not portraits of models, but types of human character. Some of her most beautiful pictures are landscapes of Brittany or bits in the old forest of Rambouillet, where she has spent many summers. In the oriental exhibition held in Paris in 1905, her sketches of African desert of Tunis held a place of honor. The art of Elizabeth Nourse has been influenced by no other painter. Years of study in Paris have broadened her technique—her brushwork has become more firm, her color more beautiful, but the character of her painting remains unaltered. "She believes in art not alone for art's sake, but also for the sake of a humanity which it can uplift and spiritualize." (L. S. 27:247.)

Her goodness to her models is well-known in Paris. A profound sympathy exists between her and the humble people whom she paints.

OAKLEY, VIOLET. Mural painter, b. New Jersey, 1874. Began her studies at the Art Students League in New York; after studying a year with Carroll Beckwith she went to Paris and became the pupil of Aman-Jean; she also was a pupil of Charles Lasar in England. Upon her return to the United States she settled in Philadelphia where she received instructions from Cecilia Beaux and others. As her work led naturally toward illustration, she entered the class of Howard Pyle.

In the illustrations for "Evangeline" published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in 1897 she and Jessie Willcox Smith were collaborators, and in that color work came the first suggestion for stained-glass.

In 1878 she executed mural decorations, a mosaic reredos and five stained-glass windows in the Church of All Saints, New York; has also designed and decorated a window in the Convent of the Holy Child at Sharon Hill, Pa.

She has been a frequent exhibitor at the academy in Philadelphia with studies and compositions in color and in black and white and her window for the Church of the Epiphany in Boston was exhibited in New York before being placed.

In 1893 Miss Oakley was commissioned to decorate the walls of the governor's reception room in the capitol at Harrisburg, Pa. This is the first work of its kind to be confided to an American woman. The decorations consist of thirteen decorative panels forming a frieze of heroic size. Under the title of "The founding of the state of liberty spiritual" they impressively record events in the life of William Penn. These designs were exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and they won for her a special gold medal from the academy. An art critic writing of this work, now completed, says that her grasp of the subject in union with great technical skill has placed Miss Oakley in the foremost rank of American artists.

OCHTMAN, LEONARD, b. Zonnemaire, Zeeland, Holland, October 21, 1854. Came with his family to this country and settled at Albany, N. Y. in 1866. At the age of sixteen he entered an engraving office as a draughtsman. A winter course at the Art Students' League of New York was practically the extent of his art education. His specialty—landscape—was entirely self-taught. He first exhibited at the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1882 and has since that time been a regular exhibitor at the art institutes and associations in the United States.

In 1885 he traveled in England, France and Holland.

Frederick W. Morton writes: "He is the exponent of home—a home that he knows intimately and deeply loves He sees broadly and paints as simply and sympathetically The scenes he loves to depict are essentially idyllic."

His "Night on the Mianus river," a prize picture, holds the spectator in a sense spellbound, as do his "The light of night," "An autumn moonlight," "Moonlight night" and other night scenes. "The enchanted vale" is one of his typical canvases—painted in the reds and yellows of early autumn. The same qualities are found in "In the mountains," "Views from Woodwild," "Seaside farm," "Buds and blossoms."

"If they [his pictures] could be translated into words, as expressive as are the artists' pigments, they would all have the simple rhythm, the grace and beauty of lyrics He has approached nature like an Inness." (B. & P. 9:65.)

Associate member of National Academy of Design 1898, full member 1904.

OSTHAUS, EDMUND HENRY, b. Hildesheim, Germany, August 5, 1858. Studied art in the Royal Academy of Arts, Düsseldorf, 1874-82; pupil of Andreas Muller, Peter Janser, E. v. Gebhardt, E. Deger and C. Kroner (a noted landscape painter). Came to United States in 1883; was principal of the Toledo Academy of Fine Arts in 1886; now devotes his time to painting, principally pictures of shooting and fishing, hunters and dogs.

A born sportsman and a student of animals, explains his adoption of a specialty, and his study and life explain his art.

One of the most successful painters of animals. He paints animals as they are in a natural environment. His dogs are in action or in characteristic attitudes; his canvases are for the most part skilful combinations of landscape and animal figure painting . . . A careful draughtsman and a good colorist . . . His works are documents of dog life.

It is related that he commenced to draw as soon as he could grasp a pencil, and that he used the white pine floors (his mother's pride and despair) as material on which to express his youthful inspiration.

The action and postures of his animals are those that can properly be termed characteristic.

Favorite paintings:

"Slow music"

"Stumped"

"Full cry"

"The dog's glory"

"The leaders"

"A first effort"

"My old coon dog"

"On the bay farm"

(B. & P. 18:81.)

PAGE, WALTER GILMAN, b. Boston, Mass., October 13, 1862. Was educated in the private schools of Boston. Studied art in Paris at the Académie Julien. Exhibited three years in the salons, also at leading art exhibitions in United States.

Mr. Page was one of the founders of the first public school art league in United States.

PAPE, ERIC, Illustrator, b. San Francisco, Cal., October 17, 1870. Pupil of Ecole des Beaux Arts, and of Gérôme, Laurens, Blanc, Lefebvre, Boulanger and Delance in Paris. The list of honors and medals and decorations that have come to Mr. Pape is said to be overpowering.

Under the age of twenty, he entered the Académie Julien, Paris and in his examination for admission to the Ecole des Beaux Arts his drawing was marked "No. 3," the competitors numbering several hundred. His first salon picture—"Zevener Spinnerin"—was exhibited when he was nineteen; the following year he had three pictures and a bas-relief

medallion at the same salon; has been a frequent exhibitor since. His largest and most important picture "The two eras" shared with another the chief attention in the salon of 1893. His first work in the illustration line was executed for the Century Company when he was still in Paris. Upon his return to the United States in 1894 he made a large number of drawings for the "Life of Napoleon" published by the same firm. Perhaps the most important single commission that he has performed was for Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in their exquisite edition of General Lew Wallace's "Fair God." His series of thirty-five water-color drawings made in illustration of "The life of Mahomet" in 1900 is well remembered, as are the illustrations for an edition de luxe of Hawthorne's "Scarlet letter" published in 1905. "The romaunt of the oak" is one of a group of paintings to adorn a five-volume edition de luxe of the poems of his personal friend Madison Cawein.

Mr. Pape spent several years in Egypt studying the ancient people and typical architecture. "The romantic, the archaic and the mediaeval are attractive to him, the sumptuous, the oriental and the pageantry of barbaric splendor."

He conducts the Eric Pape Art School, Boston, and his wife who was Miss Alice Monroe, a skilful artist, was his assistant in this school until her death May 17, 1911. (New Eng. Mag. 39:455.)

PARKER, EDGAR, b. Framingham, Mass., 1840. Spent his professional life in Boston. Had no instruction in painting. Three of his portraits are in Faneuil Hall—Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson and Rear Admiral John A. Winslow.

Whittier gave him sittings in 1875 for a portrait which is the only original likeness of that great poet in existence, excepting one by Hoyt, painted in Whittier's youth.

He painted the popular "Embarkation of the pilgrims" after a painting by Robert Weir.

PARRISH, MAXFIELD, Illustrator, b. Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1870. Son of Stephen Parrish who is a painter and etcher of ability. Graduated at Haverford College and then entered the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; after this he studied under Howard Pyle at Drexel Institute. Received honorable mention at the Paris Exposition, 1900; silver medal for drawing at the Pan-American Exposition, 1901. Member of Society of American Artists, 1897; associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, 1905; full member, in 1906.

After living in England and France for several years, returned to the United States. Mr. Parrish has become celebrated as an illustrator but his first productions were of a decorative character. The first work to bring him into prominence was a cover design for the Christmas

number of Harper's Weekly, 1895. In 1894 he was elected a member of the Society of American Artists on his pictures "The sandman" and "The bulletin board." Has contributed designs for Century Magazine, Harper's Weekly, the Round Table, Scribner's Magazine and the Book Buyer; illustrated Kenneth Grahame's "Golden age," Irving's "History of New York," Eugene Field's "Poems of childhood," Edith Wharton's "Italian villas and their gardens," R. Stannard Baker's "Great northwest" and "Great southwest."

"Mr. Parrish is at his best in color. His palette is rich and full; his use of color strikingly effective, both as a means of artistic and of poetic expression . . . His imagination finds expression not only in warm, rich tones and a glow of color, but when other ends are sought it employs the most subdued effects, and at times it rests on empty space . . . Mr. Parrish is one of those rare illustrators who never disappoint. There is always something to admire in his work, and in most of his pictures a cause for genuine delight . . . His pictures and decoration have a distinct place of their own in modern American art." (Outl. 78:829.)

"A calm completeness and faultless finality are in everything he does. His color schemes are as synthetic and clearly understood as his architectural settings." (Ind. 59:1398.)

"Decorative it is to exaggeration and whimsical and quaint and so individual as to be personal—but withal so full of humor and sentiment as to make genial its Gothic spirit."

PARRISH, STEPHEN, Etcher, b. Philadelphia, Pa., July 9, 1846. After the age of thirty-one he applied himself to art, studying under a local teacher; took up etching and produced his first plate in 1879. Has exhibited in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Vienna and Dresden. Is a member of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, London.

Mr. Parrish takes the very first rank in American etching. He has experimented widely with his art, especially in the matter of sky treatment.

Exhibited "Evening, low tide" in the salon of 1885, and "On the Rance, Brittany" in 1886. Koehler says that Stephen Parrish's "Annisquam" is a convincing argument that the etching process is fitted to express broad sunlight as well as twilight effects.

Among his best prints are:

"The shepherd's Christmas eve"
 "Old fish-house"
 "Low tide, Bay of Fundy"

"Fishermen's houses, Cape Ann"
 "Coast of New Brunswick"
 "Midsummer twilight"

PAXTON, WILLIAM MCGREGOR, b. Baltimore, Md., June 22, 1869. Pupil of Ecole des Beaux Arts under Gérôme in Paris; Denis M. Bunker in New York.

Received honorable mention at Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901; bronze medal at St. Louis Exposition, 1904. A teacher.

Among his recent works which have been notable are:

"A string of pearls"

"At the telephone"

"The white sunshade"

"The huntsman"

"The bride"

Frederick W. Coburn, *New England Magazine* 39:37, says: "Mr. Paxton became an interesting figure in American art a few years ago when it was announced that he takes account in his painting of the facts of binocular vision. It was observed during his large exhibition at the St. Botolph Club, Boston, in the winter of 1905, that he had undertaken to render nature as seen with both eyes, instead of as nearly every other painter has done, as seen with only one eye. A certain doubling of vertical lines, in other words, that are visible just outside of the visual focus has ordinarily been presented, if at all, simply by a device of blurring or lowering the tone of accessories. Mr. Paxton, so far as I know, was the first painter to render naturalistically this overlapping of images in such a manner as largely to increase the optical illusion."

"Valasquez, Vermeer, Gainsborough and Ingres seem to the Paxton's masters so far as he is indebted to the past. As to affiliation with present day artists he stands somewhat aloof, although generally accepted as one of the "Boston impressionists."

PEALE, CHARLES WATSON, b. Chestertown, Md., April 16, 1741; d. Philadelphia, Pa., February 22, 1827. At thirteen he was apprenticed to a saddler and afterwards established himself in the business. Becoming interested in art he took lessons from a German painter to whom he gave a saddle for the privilege of seeing him paint. Influential friends provided the funds necessary for him to go to England to continue his art studies. He studied under John Singleton Copley at Boston and in 1770 went to London and became a pupil of Benjamin West. Returning to United States he established himself in Philadelphia in 1776. He commanded a corps of volunteers in the Revolutionary War, became interested in politics and later lectured on natural history; was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts at Philadelphia in 1805.

His fame rests mainly on his achievements as a portrait painter and the circumstances of his association with Washington, who gave him

fourteen sittings. "He was the only portrait painter at that time and his genius was in great demand."

The first of the fourteen portraits of Washington by Peale was in the uniform of a Virginia colonel and is the only one now extant of those painted before the Revolution and is highly valued as the first authentic likeness of him.

His portraits gathered in Independence Hall, Philadelphia,—one hundred and seventeen,—include most of the celebrities, native and foreign, associated with American history and society.

"His likenesses," says his son Rembrandt, "were strong but never flattered; in execution spirited and natural."

PEARCE, CHARLES SPRAGUE. b. Boston, Mass., October 13, 1851. Certain success as an amateur painter led him to regard art as a possible profession and after five years in mercantile business he took up painting as a profession. He went to Paris in 1873 and entered the school of Léon Bonnat, where he remained three years.

Ill-health made it advisable for him to pass the winters in a warmer climate and he visited Egypt, Nubia, Algeria, Italy and southern France. Since 1885 he has lived at Auvers-sur-Oise. His first painting publicly exhibited was shown at the Paris salon of 1876.

He has received prizes and medals from exhibitions and salons in the United States and Europe and been accorded the distinction of an election as a member of the Order of Dannebrog, Denmark, Order of the Red Eagle, Prussia, Order of Leopold, Belgium, and chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France; is a member of the Paris Society of American Artists and of the National Academy of Design, New York.

He has painted portraits and figure subjects but has made his greatest success picturing the rustic landscape and the peasants of northern France.

"His shepherdesses, peasant girls and women chopping wood or minding their herds are the work of a man who acquired a forcible technique under Bonnat and studied Bastien-Lepage with understanding." (Müther.)

"The shepherdess" is probably his masterpiece.

Other works are:

"Across the commons"

"Death of the first born"

"Beheading of Saint John"

"Prelude"

"Return of the flock"

"Saint Genevieve"

"Un chemin à Auvers-sur-Oise"

"Abraham's sacrifice"

"Pet of the harem"

"Water carrier"

"Toiler of the sea"

"Evening"

"The shawl"

PENFOLD, FRANK C., b. Buffalo, N. Y. Received honorable mention in the Paris salon of 1889 and honorable mention at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901.

A good specimen of his work is "Stormy weather, North sea."

PENNELL, JOSEPH. Illustrator and Etcher, b. Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1860. He was a pupil in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and his unusual ability in etching was early recognized by his instructor, James L. Claghorn. He has won honorable mention and medals at Philadelphia, Chicago, Paris and elsewhere and has acquired no small measure of fame as a public lecturer and as a critic and author. Associate member National Academy of Design, 1907; full member, 1909.

Is represented in the Luxembourg Gallery, Paris, Cabinet des Estamps, France, Uffizi Gallery, Florence, Modern Gallery, Venice, Berlin National Gallery, Dresden, Buda-Pesth, South Kensington galleries and in many collections in the United States.

As an illustrator for a time he worked in New Orleans in collaboration with Cable, the novelist; in 1881 he went to Europe to illustrate some of the Italian writings of W. D. Howells. Here he received recognition from Philip Gilbert Hamerton who secured his services in illustrating a book on a tour along the River Saone. The fame of his work soon brought him all the commissions he wished, and he collaborated with Henry James, Justin McCarthy and Sir Walter Besant in illustrating the picturesque streets and buildings of London; with Andrew Lang in doing the same service for Edinburgh; with Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer in portraying the majesty and beauty of the English cathedrals; with his wife Elizabeth Robbins Pennell in recording the charms of European travel His drawings are legion in number and must be seen to be appreciated. His etchings (he has destroyed all his plates to prevent inferior prints from worn-out plates finding their way into the market), run up into the hundreds and have an average excellence rarely maintained by a devotee of the needle; his Philadelphia, New Orleans, Italian and London series, all have their own charm and their own excellence.

"No American illustrator has won for himself a more enviable fame than Joseph Pennell. His art is unique, peculiarly his own. As a draughtsman the world has produced few equals and no superior. With rare exception everything he has done has in an eminent degree, the quality of the artistic." (B. & P. 12:81.)

"As Gibson is the leader among figure draughtsmen, Pennell is the leader among landscape draughtsmen." (Ernest Knaufft.)

PICKNELL, WILLIAM LAMB, b. Hinesburg, Vt., October 23, 1854; d. Marblehead, Mass., August 9, 1897. Went to Europe in 1874, studying

with George Inness in Rome, later for a few months under G  rome in Paris. From France he went to England and for a number of years was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, London; also lived and painted in Brittany, working under Robert Wylie until the death of that artist.

Received honorable mention in the Paris salon of 1880; awarded medals in Boston, Mass., 1881 and 1884; won Lippincott prize, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, 1896.

Member of the Society of American Artists, New York, and the Society of British Artists, London; associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, 1891.

Mr. Picknell is represented in the Luxembourg, Paris, Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Boston Museum of Art and Carnegie Art Gallery, Pittsburgh.

The first picture to bring him recognition and standing as a painter was his "Route de Concarneau" painted at Pont Aven, Brittany. His "Breton peasant girl feeding ducks" was exhibited at the Royal Academy, London, 1877, and "The fields of Kerren" received honorable mention in the salon of 1878. "Wintry March" was purchased for the Walker Art Gallery of Liverpool and hung in the apartment occupied by Queen Victoria on her visit to that city. "On the borders of the marsh" was one of the first pictures purchased by the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and "A toiler of the sea" was the first picture bought for the Carnegie Art Gallery, Pittsburgh. His marine "Plowing deep while others sleep" won the £100 prize of the Society of British Artists.

The French and English critics gave unstinted praise to the strength and distinction of his pictures.

"Art to him was holy; there must be no hypocrisy, no shirking, no secrets. All his knowledge he was eager to impart without price. . . ."

An Italian gentleman and painter paid this tribute to him: "It is the sad privilege and prerogative of such natures to leave darkness where their spirit threw light, for he was one of those enthusiasts in the etymological sense of the word, *possessed*, carrying with them a power—a god if you like—and such guests are felt even in ordinary surroundings." (Cent. N. S. 40:710.)

Notable examples of his art are:

"A stormy day"

"Coast of Ipswich"

"Sunshine and drifting sand"

"A sultry day"

"After the storm"

"The edge of winter"

"Where broad ocean leans
against the land"

"Among the olives"

"A gray morning, Moret"

"Late afternoon, Moret"

"Morning on the Loing"

"Morning on the Mediterranean"

"Twilight on the Mediterranean"

"Mid-winter on the Litorel"

"Picknell made extensive use of the palette knife, gaining thus something of the purity of tone, the vibration and the marvelous amount of atmosphere that distinguished many of his canvases."

POTTER, EDWARD CLARK, Sculptor, b. New London, Conn., November 26, 1857. Educated at Amherst College; studied sculpture under Mercié and Fremiet, Paris, 1888-9. Has been a member of the National Academy of Design, New York, since 1906.

Mr. Potter's first prominence was due to his collaboration with Mr. Daniel Chester French at Chicago in 1893 where their Columbus Quadriga and other groups were among the most admired of the many decorations.

Lorado Taft says that it is probable that no American sculptor knows the horse quite so well structurally, as does Mr. Potter.

Mr. Potter has not restricted himself, however, to animal sculpture nor to partnership enterprises. His delightful little "Sleeping faun" is in the Art Institute of Chicago; his Governor Blair of Michigan stands in an admirable repose before the state capitol at Lansing. His equestrian statue of General Slocum on the battlefield of Gettysburg is considered a striking portrait. . . . "There is no more impressive sculpture upon the famous battlefield." (Taft's "History of American sculpture.")

Mr. Potter has also executed two noteworthy bas-reliefs of Dante and Savonarola.

PRATT, BELA L., Sculptor, b. Norwich, Conn., December 11, 1867. At the age of sixteen he entered the Yale school of fine arts where he studied under Profs. Neimeyer and Weir. In 1887 he entered the Art Students League of New York, continuing there his studies under Saint-Gaudens, Elwell, Chase and Kenyon Cox. He went to Paris in 1890 where he studied under Chapu and Falguière. While in the Ecole des Beaux Arts he received three medals and two prizes. Returned to the United States in 1892. Was commissioned for two colossal groups on the water gate of the Peristyle at the Columbian Exposition, 1893.

In 1895 and 1896 he shared in the decorations of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

His marble recumbent figure of Dr. Coit of St. Pauls' School, Concord, N. H., was given honorable mention in the Paris salon of 1897.

In 1899 he made the Brown memorial tablet for Cornell University and the bronze portrait bust of Phillips Brooks for Brooks House, Harvard University.

Mr. Pratt's contributions to the Pan-American Exposition were numerous and certain of them of great beauty.

He has produced many works in sculpture, statues, memorials, groups, tablets, busts, medallions, etc.

Associate member National Academy of Design, 1910.

(New Eng. Mag. 27:760. Taft's "History of American sculpture.")

PRELLWITZ, EDITH MITCHELL (Mrs. Henry Prellwitz), b. South Orange, N. J., 1865. Pupil of Art Students' League of New York under George de Forest Brush and Kenyon Cox; Académie Julien in Paris under Bouguereau, Robert-Fleury and Courtois.

Received second Hallgarten prize in 1894 for her "Hagar and Ishmael;" Dodge prize in 1895; bronze medal at Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901. Elected associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1906.

PRELLWITZ, HENRY, b. New York, 1865. Pupil of T. W. Dewing and Art Students' League of New York; Académie Julien in Paris.

Received third Hallgarten prize National Academy of Design, 1893; bronze medal Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901; medal St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Clark prize, National Academy of Design, 1907.

Member of the Society of American Artists, 1906. Instructor in life drawing and painting at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elected associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, 1906.

PRESTON, MARY WILSON (Mrs. James Preston), b. New York, August 11, 1873. Educated at Oberlin College. Studied art in New York art schools 1896-7; Whistler school, Paris, 1899-1900. Began illustrating for magazines in 1902. Has illustrated:

"Seeing France with Uncle John"	"The incubator baby"
"The smugglers"	"The diary of Delia"

PROCTOR, ALEXANDER PHIMISTER, Sculptor, b. Bozanquit, Ont., Canada, September 27, 1862. Pupil of National Academy of Design and Art Students League in New York; Puech and Injalbert in Paris.

Received gold medal for sculpture and bronze medal for painting at St. Louis Exposition, 1904. Elected member of the National Academy 1904.

For years Mr. Proctor was a huntsman, living in the Rocky Mountains where he made a study of wild animals. Realizing that he needed better training in 1887 he went to New York and entered the classes of the National Academy. Being awarded the Rinehart scholarship he went to Paris for five years' study in technique.

At the Paris Exposition 1900 Mr. Proctor's well-known panthers kept

guard at the entrance on the Place de la Concorde. His "Bison" shows evidence of the sculptor's close observation and acute sense of the animal character, as do his "Fawn," "Bear" and "Striding panther."

Mr. Proctor is represented in public parks, New York, Denver, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and other cities of the United States.

PLYE, HOWARD, Illustrator, b. Wilmington, Delaware, March 5, 1853; d. Florence, Italy, November 9, 1911. Was educated in private schools and in the Art Students League of New York; an instructor at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, associate member of the National Academy of Design, 1905, academician, 1907.

At first being unsuccessful in art he went into business, but some of his drawings finally being accepted by a magazine he again took up the profession of his choice.

His first assignment in illustration—a picture called "Wreck in the offing"—brought him steady employment in the field of art. His most important work was done in periodical illustration.

Mr. Pyle ranked as our foremost American illustrator. Both in his stories (he was an author as well as an artist) he exhibited a well-defined style, characterized by vigorous and sustained imagination and a certain charming quaintness eminently adapted to tales of fairyland or olden days.

His principal publications are:

"The merry adventures of Robin Hood"

"Pepper and salt"

"Within the capes"

"The wonder clock"

"The rose of Paradise"

"Otto of the silver hand"

"A modern Aladdin"

"Men of iron"

"Jack Ballister's fortunes"

"The stolen treasure"

"Twilight land"

"The garden behind the moon"

"Semper idem"

"Rejected of men"

"The story of Arthur and his knights"

"The story of the champions of the Round Table"

"The story of Lancelot and his companions"

"His plates, rich and often gorgeous in color as they were, pictorial in intent and spirited in movement, showed the hand that was acquainted with the shortcomings as well as the successes of the reproductive process."

"Throughout his career he held pronounced views as to the disadvantage of foreign training and association." (Nation, Nov. 16, 1911.)

Isham says: "Howard Pyle is the only man who seems to know thoroughly the colonial and revolutionary epoch."

"He liked to draw for the accompaniment of text, and did much to dignify the practice. His later work generally shows him the complete artist-writer, decorator, illustrator and spiritual thinker as in the imaginative "Travels of the soul" and in the "Fate of a treasure town" so different in character."

Several creditable paintings bear his signature: "One hoss shay," "Old violin," "Trotting match"; these are well known.

Arthur Hoeber in the *International Studio* for January 1912 says: "There was something convincing about Pyle's work; his knights and ladies, his revolutionary soldiers and his men and women of colonial times were to the manor born and not posed models dressed up for the occasion. The death of Mr. Pyle leaves a distinct void and his place will in all probability never be filled for his work was entirely personal, full of the liveliest interest with great literary as well as artistic charm."

RANGER, HENRY WARD, b. near Rochester, N. Y., January, 1858. Practically self-taught. Went to New York and took a studio in the early 70's where he became acquainted with the works of the Barbizon men by which he has ever since been influenced. He studied many years in England, France and Holland where he enjoyed an intimacy with Israels, Mauve and other leaders of the Dutch school. Was elected associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1901; full member in 1906.

Although the artistic public knows little of Henry W. Ranger, yet he is unquestionably one of the few great artists America has produced. This is largely because he rarely exhibits in public displays. He is opposed to competition for honor of any sort, objecting on principle to distinctions other than come from the ability of his canvases to attract serious attention.

In viewing Mr. Ranger's pictures one feels the presence of a single dominating idea. This dominating central idea is the mastery of tone. This tonal quality is defined as "a close and sympathetic adjustment of the hues and values of a picture to its dominating key—which is the index of its emotional meaning." (B. & P. 16:39.)

This tonal quality in Mr. Ranger's work is joined with a strong sense of structure and rhythmical composition.

Among his best known works are:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| "Autumn woods" | "Hawk's nest pool" |
| "Golden evening—Noank" | "On Mason's island" |
| "Bow bridge" | "Sentinel rock" |
| "Bradbury's mill-pond No. 2" | "Noank shipyard" |
| "Spring woods" | "Noank street" |

"September gale—Noank"	"Flying point"
"Peaceful moonlight reveries"	"The edge of the woods"
"The last of spring"	"Willows"
"Spring pastures"	"Entrance to the harbor"
"A gray day"	"Top of the hill"
"Saunders' hollow"	"High bridge"
"Connecticut woods"	

"These are ample to show that underlying all this wide range is one perfectly definite personality that is itself throughout able to command moods that range from the tender and persuasive to the vigorous and powerful." (I. S. 29:33.)

"His art is based on a profound and sympathetic appreciation of nature. An artistic selection from her various and at times conflicting moods, it is with all its science, emotional." (B. & P. 16:41.)

REDFIELD, EDWARD WILLIS, b. Bridgeville, Delaware, December 19, 1868. At an early age he developed a love for art and was sent to a local academy where he was instructed in free-hand drawing; later studied in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and under Bouguereau and Robert-Fleury, Paris. He is a member of the Society of American Artists; was elected associate member of the National Academy of Designs, New York, in 1904; full member in 1906.

Mr. Redfield has received many competitive medals.

Winter is his constant theme. He is a pioneer in this country in the realistic painting of winter, in which field he has few equals today. The French government has purchased his "February" for the Luxembourg Gallery.

A few characteristic landscapes are:

"Grey days"	"The crest"
"Landscape in April"	"The red barn"
"Brook in winter"	"December"
"Hill and valley"	"The briar patch"
"The road to center bridge"	"Cedar hills"
"Foothills of the Blue Ridge"	"The canal"
"The hemlocks"	"The old bridge"
"Sun"	"The fallen tree"

"In his manner and method of painting, his work is a reflection of the methods of the impressionists, which he has adapted to his own use." (I. S. 41:xxix.)

REID, ROBERT, b. Stockbridge, Mass., July 29, 1862. Studied at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 1880, and for three years was assistant

instructor. From 1885 to 1889 he studied in the Art Students League, New York, later went to Paris and studied in the Académie Julien under Boulanger and Lefebvre. Exhibited in the salon of 1889; had a studio for the summer in Etaples-pas-de-Calais; returned to New York in 1889. He is a member of the Ten American Painters and one of the eight American artists who painted frescoes on the dome of the Liberal Arts Building at the Columbian Exposition, 1893. Has been instructor of painting in the Art Students' League and in Cooper Institute. Elected member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1906. Has received many medals and prizes.

In the decoration of the Library of Congress five octagons on the ceiling of the second floor and four circular panels on the wall are his work.

His decorations for the International Navigation Company mark a new line of work in marine architecture and decoration.

"Autumn" is considered by some critics the best picture he has ever painted.

A few characteristic paintings are:

"Gladiola"

"White parasol"

"Canna"

"Water sprite"

"Tiger lily"

"Tennis girl"

"Pink carnation"

"Butterfly"

"Vine"

"Village Juno"

"Fleur de lys"

"The mirror"

"Azalea"

"Little country girl"

"Yellow flower"

"Meditation"

"His work is devoid of any spiritual, philosophical or philanthropic pretensions. It exists for itself alone, and persistently sings of youth, sunlight, flowers and supple rhythmic forms and contours." (Brinton in "Arts and Decoration" Nov., 1911.)

Many titles of his pictures are chosen from the particular flower which is given prominence in the composition.

Royal Cortissoz writes of Mr. Reid's work: "His paintings have a durable charm. The liveliness of his flower-laden girls does not fade; his windows and his mural decorations are as persistently persuasive. The reason, I think, is that he has a true perception of beauty and never wearies in his pursuit of technical excellence."

"He has secured from impressionism what could be of service to himself—the delicate discrimination of color and the subtleties of various kinds of light and assimilated these facts into his own vigorous personality." (Artist, 24:lxiv.)

Mr. Reid is one of the leading impressionists. His preoccupations are purely pictorial.

REINHART, CHARLES STANLEY, Illustrator, b. Pittsburgh, Pa., May 16, 1844; d. New York, August 30, 1897. Served in the Civil War; later engaged in mercantile business four years. In 1868 went to Europe to begin a systematic study of art. Spent one year in Atelier Suisse, Paris, and then became the pupil of Profs. Echter and Otto, Munich. Returned to the United States in 1870 and began illustrating for various publishers; regularly employed by Harper & Bro. from 1871-7. Was an associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York.

Mr. Reinhart was best known for his excellent work in black and white in which he is without peer. He is equally effective in color work. Was a regular contributor to the Paris salon during the ten years he resided at the French capital.

He was one of the first who introduced "painter qualities" into illustrative work.

REMINGTON, FREDERIC, b. Canton, N. Y., October 4, 1861; d. Ridgeville, Conn., December 26, 1909. He was educated at Yale Art School, (and it is said that his eminence at college was on the football field rather than in the art classes); also studied at the Art Student's League of New York. Was clerk in a business office, then cowboy and stockman on a ranch in the west; subsequently illustrator for magazines treating military and American subjects and during 1897-8, Cuban scenes. Is well known as a painter, sculptor, illustrator and author. Associate member of National Academy of Design, 1891. Mr. Remington was the most eminent and successful of a half dozen painters who have made the field of Indian warfare and cowboy adventure their own. Essentially an illustrator, he never became a "painter's painter" but he was the people's favorite through the subjects he chose. "The Indian appealed to him not in any histrionic way . . . but just as a human creature."

Cortissoz says: "His night scenes are both veracious and beautiful . . . and they exert a very original charm. He knows how the light of the moon or of the stars is diffused, how softly and magically it envelops the landscape. His picture "The gossips" is one of the handsomest and most convincing Indian studies ever painted."

Familiar paintings are:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| "The luckless hunter" | "Trailing Texas cattle" |
| "The moose country" | "The chieftain" |
| "The buffalo runners" | "Picture writing" |
| "The fall of the cowboy" | "The winter campaign" |
| "Coming to call" | "Among the led horses" |
| "An Indian trapper" | "Driving cattle on the plains" |
| "Downing the high leader" | "Indian runner" |
| "Advance guard" | |

In writing of an exhibition of his pictures, an eminent art critic says: "Two aspects of his ability as a painter of life were brought out in sharp relief by this collection of pictures—his authentic interpretation of the Indian, and his fidelity to things as they are amongst our soldiers and cowboys."

His ponies are full of "horse character" and connoisseurs agree that in the painting of the horse, Remington surpassed Meissonier, Fromentin and Detaille. His equestrian bronzes are picturesque and spirited. He approaches sculpture from the pictorial rather than the monumental side.

Lorado Taft says: "Mr. Remington is not an interpreter, nor is he likely ever to conceive a theme sculpturally."

His "Bronco buster" and "Wounded bunkie" are his leading sculpture.

RICHARDS, WILLIAM TROST, b. Philadelphia, Pa., November 14, 1833; d. Newport, R. I., November 8, 1905. At an early age he turned his attention to the study of art and received his first instructions from Paul Weber. In 1855 he went to Europe, studying in Florence, Rome and Paris. He was an exhibitor in the Paris salon, the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery, London. Was an honorary member of the National Academy of Design, New York.

A painter of landscapes and marines, his best works in oil are:

"The Wissahickon"	"Mid-ocean"
"New England coast"	"At Atlantic City" (Paris salon, 1873)
"Mid-summer"	
"June woods"	"Wood scene"
"Spring"	"Summer afternoon"
"Ebbtide"	"Old orchard at Newport"
"The inlet near Newport"	"Out in the country"
"Tulip trees"	"Sea and sky"
"Land's end"	

"So carefully painted in some of Richards' landscapes are the leaves, grasses, grain-stalks, weeds, stones and flowers, that we seem not to be looking at a distant prospect, but lying on the ground with herbage and blossoms directly under our eyes." (Tuckerman.)

"Richards was one of the first American painters who adopted the pre-Raphaelite style of treatment in their pictures; this was in 1858, and since that time no artist in this country has achieved greater success in the profession. His drawing is never at fault and the crispness of his touch is charming." (Art Journal, Aug., 1877.)

ROBINSON, THEODORE, b. Irasburg, Vt., June 3, 1852; d. April 2, 1896. Studied art in Paris under Carolus-Duran and Gérôme. He spent the

years 1884-88 with Monet at Giverny, then returned to this country and devoted himself to the Delaware and Hudson River Canal scenery. In earlier years he did a great deal of mural painting in New York, and he was well-known as an illustrator.

"He accepted the impressionist theory that the first consciousness we receive of an object consists of a confusion of color dots. But he painted merely in prismatic color strokes, varying in size according to the subject." (Hartmann.)

"In many of his works, especially in "The girl and cow" he shows the real benefit the impressionist doctrine may convey to those whose individual strength repels ill-digested imitation. He revelled in light and analyzed it with subtle intuition growing emotional at every sunburst." Was strictly a neo-impressionist.

Robinson had the faculty to impress one with the spontaneity of his expression. His work always seems to be done *au premier coup*. He possessed the true tonality of nature. The same tone of nature is found in his "Winter landscape" as in his "The girl and cow."

While studying under Carolus-Duran and Gérôme he painted his "Study of a girl" the first of his pictures to be accepted by the Paris salon. In 1890 "Winter landscape" was awarded the Webb prize as the best landscape by an artist under forty years of age. In 1892 he won the Shaw prize of \$1,000 for the figure painting in his "In the sun."

Soon after his death in 1896 one of his pictures was offered as a gift to the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and the gift was declined. Within the last four years the museum has acquired three of his pictures and exhibits a fourth which is loaned.

Cox writes of the "cold and intellectual gaiety" of Robinson's views of Giverny.

ROLSHOVEN, JULIUS, b. Detroit, Mich., October 28, 1858. Studied art in Düsseldorf and Munich where he met Frank Duveneck with whom he also studied, accompanying him to Italy. In 1882 he went to Paris and worked in the studio of Robert-Fleury. He has exhibited in Paris, Munich, Berlin, London, Brussels, Vienna and Florence and in the principal cities of the United States and received honors and medals and artistic recognition from these exhibitions.

Has instructed art classes in Paris, London and Florence. Is a member of the Munich Secessionists, the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris, and the Chelsea Art Club, London. His present address is 15 Viale Michelangelo, Florence, Italy.

Drawing is perhaps the most noticeable strength of Mr. Rolshoven's work. He is also noted for the poetic way in which he treats interior and out-of-door scenes.

His beautiful nude "La Venere bruna," an echo of his Paris period,

done in pastel, was given the place of honor in the first pastel exhibition in London. His work has of late years rebuilt itself upon a stronger and finer line. This the discriminating critic finds in "The girl with the kitten."

"He recently exhibited two paintings in the salon of the Chicago Art Institute that are particularly interesting: in "The cloister, Church of St. Francis d'Assisi" he gives a peaceful solemn vision of the interior, radiant in sparkling sunlight; while "The prayer" bathed in a mysterious silence, gleams cool in the pale evening light." (I. S. 27:ciii.)

In his Venetian pictures there is nothing of the sunny play of light—on the contrary, powerful greenish-blue tones are spread out with an effect of dark and solemn gravity. (Müther.)

"Great grandmother's finery" is charming in treatment.

There are two distinct influences clearly traceable in Mr. Rolshoven's work: the eye and hand for form, for line, learned in his goldsmith period and perfected under Italian skies . . . and the inspiration of character won through Duveneck from the Dutch and Flemish schools. (The Artist, 26:185.)

The Rome correspondent writing on American artists at the exposition of 1911, says: "One of the best portraits of women in the exhibition is that by Julius Rolshoven. This fine painting is rich in color and delightful in its treatment."

ROTH, FREDERICK GEORGE RICHARD, Sculptor, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., April 28, 1872. Pupil of Hellman in Vienna, 1892, Academy of Fine Arts, Berlin, 1894. Received silver medal at St. Louis Exposition, 1904. Elected full member of the National Academy in 1906. Member of the National Sculpture Society. Has exhibited at St. Louis, Chicago, Portland and Düsseldorf.

RYDER, ALBERT PINKHAM, b. New Bedford, Mass., March 19, 1847. Studied art under William E. Marshall and at the National Academy of Design, New York. Practically self-taught. Member of the National Academy of Design, New York, since 1906.

The titles of some of his characteristic works give an idea of the scope of his subjects:

"Jonah and the whale"

"Christ appearing unto Mary"

"The story of the cross"

"Charity"

"The tempest"

"Desdemona"

"Macbeth on horseback"

"Meeting the three witches"

"The forest of Arden"	"Autumn landscape"
"The little maid of Arcady"	"Moonlight"
"The two lovers"	"The old mill"
"Constance"	"The wandering cow"
"The sisters"	"The race"
"The passing song"	"Chase"
"Siegfried"	"Poet on Pegasus visiting the muses"
"Flying Dutchman"	"The horseman"
"The temple of the mind"	

Charles DeKay, the art critic, who really discovered Ryder, writes of him as "a colorist quite apart from schools and masters who, like Homer D. Martin, is what might be called an instructive colorist" . . .

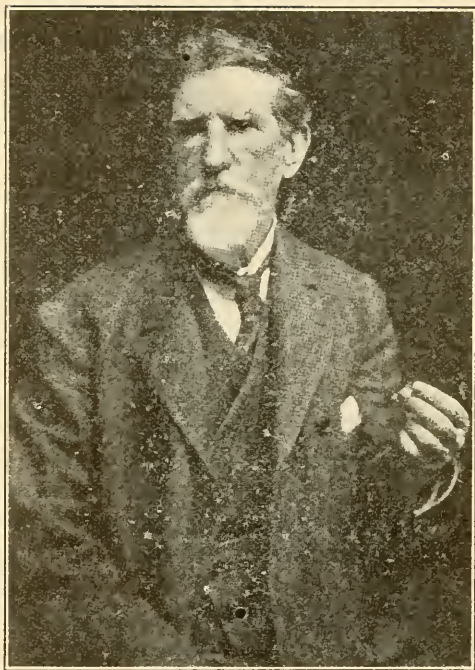
Generally small in size, often jewel-like, inwardly more glowing and charming than Limoges enamels, his pictures deal in color as the works of a great born composer deal in music.

"His moonlight scenes are imbued with the witchery and mystery of night, as perhaps no one else has presented it . . . His is that obscure illusive quality that is to painting what Browning is to poetry."

Isham, in his "History of American Painting," says: "Ryder's pictures differ from Whistler's as well as from Fuller's in being not transcriptions from nature but creations of the imagination, and in striving to convey ideas, vague but poetic."

"His sense for colors—gorgeous, ponderous as it is in his blues, soft, caressing in his yellows, and weird in his lilac greens—seems to me but an inferior quality Ryder is a chiaroscuroist, an ideal black and white artist, with special aptitude for moonlight effects. One must see his "Siegfried" to realize how he can flood a picture with sensuous bewitching poetry. And in order to fathom how far he can climb in grandeur of thought and composition, one must study his "Jonah." His "Flying Dutchman" is a picture as impressive as religious—one of the few that sound the note of sublimity, which is after all the highest in art." (Hartmann.)

SAINT-GAUDENS, AUGUSTUS, Sculptor, b. Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1848; d. Cornish, N. H., August 3, 1907. At the age of six months he came with his family to America. When thirteen he was apprenticed to Louis Avet, a cameo cutter. From 1864-7 he studied drawing at night at Cooper Union and at the National Academy of Design, and in 1867 went to Paris to study sculpture. In 1869 he entered Jouffroy's studio in the Ecole des Beaux Arts. While in Rome, 1870-2 he produced the statues of "Hiawatha" and "Silence;" also experimented in painting, making studies of the Campagna. Returned to the United States in



AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS.

1874. Associate member of National Academy of Design, 1888; full member 1889.

His five monuments in the remarkable series of memorials to Civil War heroes are the Farragut statue and the equestrian statue of Sherman in New York, Shaw memorial in Boston, and the statues of Lincoln and Logan in Chicago.

An eminent critic has called the Sherman monument the third greatest equestrian statue in the world, placing only the "Colleoni" of Verrocchio and the "Gattamelata" of Donatello before it. His "Deacon Chapin" is probably the finest embodiment of Puritanism in our art.

Kenyon Cox says: "I believe Saint-Gaudens is the most complete master of relief since the fifteenth century."

The true quality of Saint-Gaudens is best shown in the purely ideal figure which symbolizes an emotion of the human heart. This is his famous statue of "Grief" placed in Rock Creek cemetery near Washington, D. C. In the final summing up of all his works, it is this statue which best expresses the power of Saint-Gaudens to express the soul in stone.

France made him an officer of the Legion of Honor and the art societies of France elected him to the highest position within their gift. But the honors which he valued most of all were the degrees conferred upon him by Harvard and Princeton—the gratifying token of recognition by great centers of learning of the fact that he had done notable work in raising American sculpture to its present heights. (Craftsman 13.)

SARGENT, JOHN SINGER,—“The painter of portraits”—b. Florence, Italy, January 12, 1856, of American parents. From his infancy he breathed an atmosphere of culture and art. He began his art studies at the Academy of Fine Arts in Florence and continued them in the studio of Carolus-Duran, Paris. At the age of twenty-two he received honorable mention in the Paris salon for his "Fishing excursion." In 1879 he sprang into notoriety with his portrait of his master, Carolus-Duran. His "El Jaleo," a dancing girl, created a sensation in 1882; Madame Gauthereau's portrait made him famous and "Carmencita" was purchased by France for the Luxembourg Gallery. His charming "Carnation, lily, lily, rose," was purchased for the Royal Academy, London.

Hartmann says that the pictures on which Sargent's fame now chiefly rests were painted before he was twenty-eight years old, and that this marvelous feat stands almost unsurpassed in the history of modern art. However, the foundation of Sargent's popularity in America was laid when he received a commission to decorate a hall in the Boston Public Library. The "Frieze of the Prophets" carried the name of John Singer



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JOHN SINGER SARGENT.

Sargent into every corner of the United States, but it is as a portrait painter that has brought him world-fame.

Isham says: "With all limitations and reserves made, he has talents manifest and unmistakable that give him securely his position as the first portrait painter since Reynolds and Gainsborough."

Kenyon Cox writes: "Since the death of Whistler, Mr. Sargent holds by all odds, the highest and most conspicuous position before the world of any artist whom we can claim in some sort as American—indeed, he is today one of the most famous artists of any country, easily the first painter of England and one of the first wherever he may find himself."

"Sargent's canvas vibrates with the exquisite quality of the theme itself, in all its integrity. That is his great gift If there is a living painter in whose interpretations of character, confidence can be placed, it is Mr. Sargent His range is apparently unlimited." (Cortissoz.)

Child in his "Art and criticism" has this: "Mr. Sargent is an artist in the noble sense of the term; he will never consent to be commonplace; he loves rarity; he interests always by the distinction of an effort which is not that of ordinary men."

"Possibly the feature of Mr. Sargent's work that excites the greatest admiration in his fellow-artists is his facile handling of the brush. The final result of it gives one the impression of work done easily—in fact rather improvised than premeditated. But the impression is somewhat misleading, every stroke is calmly calculated, every touch is coolly designed." (John C. Van Dyke.)

Mr. Sargent is a member of the Royal Academy, London, of the Société des Beaux Arts, Paris, National Academy of Design, New York, a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France, and his works are hors concours in the Paris salon.

The highest honor of artistic distinction came to him in 1897 when he was invited to paint a portrait of himself to be hung in the famous portrait gallery of the Uffizi, Florence, Italy. As none but truly great and world-famous artists are thus honored, this compliment ensures to him undying fame.

SARTAIN, WILLIAM, b. Philadelphia, Pa., November 21, 1843. Pupil of Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Bonnat and Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Studied also in Italy and Spain. Won silver medal in Boston; honorable mention Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, bronze medal Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901. Is an associate member of the National Academy. Was one of the founders of the Society of American Artists, president New York Art Club, taught life classes in Art Students League, New York.

"There is in Mr. Sartain's work a delicacy of tone in the simple masses not striking at first, but whose absolute justness is recognized on longer acquaintance. Some of his Moorish street scenes have a depth of luminous atmosphere enveloping the figures in the way comparable to that of Pieter de Hooge." (Isham.)

Cox writes of the romantic feeling and deep golden tone of Sartain's "Kasba."

SCHNEIDER, OTTO J., Etcher, b. 1875. Spent his childhood in Atlanta, Ill., moving to Chicago at the age of twelve. Received instructions at the Chicago Art Institute. Was employed as an illustrator for a number of years in the art departments of various metropolitan newspapers; later took up his residence in New York where he has taken up etching.

Mr. Schneider's portraits of men exhibit his strongest work. The profile portrait of Ralph Waldo Emerson has the idealistic qualities of a great portrait. The portrait of the late President McKinley in the calm dignity that was part of the man, inspired a memorable etching. Again power is shown in the analysis and presentment of the unique personality of Elbert Hubbard; in the dry-point of Dr. Quinn the musician, in profile; in the full face of Mr. A. F. Brooks, the painter, and again in the portrait of Bror J. Olsson-Nordfeldt, the etcher and painter. In each the salient characteristics are portrayed in their true light. "His portraits of women are fantasies on the motif of grace; those of men penetrate character and are documents of human endeavor; the street study opens to another impersonal interest and in the landscape. Mr. Schneider has reached a point worthy of the highest appreciation. Into his picture "A quiet nook" there is reflection of the artist's own consciousness and his belief "that nature never did betray the heart that loved her." (Lena M. McCauley.)

SCHOFIELD, W. ELMER, b. Philadelphia, Pa., September 9, 1867. Pupil of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and in Paris under Bouguereau, Doncet, Ferrier and Edmond Aman-Jean. Received honorable mention at exhibition of Art Club of Philadelphia in 1898, also at Paris Exposition, 1900; Webb prize, Society of American Artists, 1900; first Hallgarten prize, National Academy of Design, New York; honorable mention, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; Sesnan gold medal of honor, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, 1904. Member of the National Academy of Design, New York, since 1907.

Represented in permanent collections in Buffalo Museum of Art, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Cincinnati Museum, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, John Herron Art Gallery, Indianapolis, and Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington.

Best known paintings are:

"January evening"
 "Winter—snow study"
 "Winter in Picardy"
 "The wood road"
 "February morning"
 "Midwinter thaw"

"Sand dunes near Lelant"
 "The packet boat"
 "Early evening, Boulogne"
 "Below the lock"
 "Early days of spring"
 "March snow"

"Mr. Schofield is a landscape painter who favors snowscapes; he paints his landscapes after the fashion of the Manet impressionism—of seeing things flat, as broad masses."

"Schofield lays on his pigment in broad touches, and the picture has a tendency to lie on the surface of the canvas as a decorative pattern. His subjects have the quality of a tapestry of delicate gray and buff spots." (Isham.)

"Essentially a man of the open, Mr. Schofield makes the spectator conscious of a rugged quality dominating his canvases wherein detail is subordinated to mass and general effect To his excellent draughtsmanship Mr. Schofield added a distinguished feeling for tone and color, and always he has had an innate sense of the pictorial grasping intuitively the possibilities of the picturesque in a composition way." (Arthur Hoeber.)

SCUDDER, JANET, Sculptor, b. Terre Haute, Ind. Pupil of Rebisso in Cincinnati and Lorado Taft in Chicago; in Paris studied first in the Vitti Academie and Colarossi's night school, then under MacMonnies. After an absence of three years, she returned to the United States and opened a studio in New York. Her first commission was for a lamp post and her second, the seal for the Bar Association of New York. After receiving commissions for several memorial tablets and portraits in relief; she again went to Paris and from there to Florence, Italy, where she had a studio for several years.

Miss Scudder has been honored in Paris, five of her medallion portraits having been purchased by the French government, and these are the first work of an American woman sculptor to be admitted to the Luxembourg. These medallions are in bas-relief in marble, framed in bronze; casts of them have been made in gold and silver. One is said to be the largest medallion ever made in gold, being about four inches long. (Clements "Women in Fine Arts.")

Her portrait medallion of Bishop Hare is especially notable. Delightful also is the portrait of Master Billy Fahnestock. Her "Sun goddess" for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, representing Japanese Art, is a gravely dignified and significant sculptural creation. Miss Scudder is the only woman among the contributing sculptors.

While residing in Italy, Miss Scudder became interested in fountains,

and in this line of work she has made her largest contributions to contemporary art. "It is these which give the keynote to her art, establishing its individuality and to a degree measuring its worth. Her theory is that sculpture can be at the same time both gay and serious, enlivening and uplifting . . . In her figures of children she has embodied the very essence of childish glee while keeping invariably in mind the prerogatives of plastic expression. . . . While her fountains are merry, they are in nowise trivial." (I. S. vol. 39:lxvii.)

SETON, ERNEST THOMPSON, Illustrator, b. South Shields, England, August 14, 1860. Lived in the backwoods of Canada 1866-70; on the western plains, 1882-7; educated at Toronto Collegiate Institute and Royal Academy, London; studied art in Paris in 1890 and again in 1894, a pupil of Gérôme, Bouguereau and Ferrier. Exhibited in the salons paintings and drawing of wolves, his favorite subject.

He was one of the chief illustrators of the *Century Dictionary* contributing fully a thousand drawings of animals and birds. Was official naturalist to the government of Manitoba, and is well-known as an artist, author and lecturer.

SHANNON, JAMES JEBUSA, b. Auburn, N. Y., February 3, 1862. Spent early boyhood at St. Catharines, Ont. First painted bill posters for agricultural fairs; at the age of fifteen he went to London. Worked three years in South Kensington School where he took gold medal for figure painting; has also taken medals for portraits at exposition in Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Chicago. Associate member of Royal Academy, London in 1897; full member in 1909; associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, 1908.

While a student he painted by command of Queen Victoria the portrait of Miss Horatia Stopford, one of the maids of honor, since which time he has been overrun with commissions.

Among his notable works are his portrait of the young Duchess of Portland, Marchioness of Granby, Lady Marjorie Manners, Duchess of Sutherland, "Mrs. Kitty," Lady Carbery and children, Miss Clough, and Sir Alfred Lyall. His "Iris" a portrait of his wife, has won high praise and was, together with "War" and "Flower girl," purchased for the Tate Gallery.

Hartmann says: "He is today one of the most brilliant and certainly one of the most fashionable portrait painters of London. In forming his style he has been chiefly influenced by Bastien LePage and Whistler."

"The portrait which J. J. Shannon paints may be designated as pictorial Shannon belongs to those who will first and last see an object and render it with reference to its value as a picture."

"This priceless quality of the art to which Shannon and his colleagues are the heirs is its ability to suggest the special atmosphere and environment of a given period." (Brinton's "Modern Artists.")

In England Mr. Shannon enjoys a popularity as a portrait painter second to John Singer Sargent.

Mr. Shannon received the unique distinction of a "médaille d'honneur" for his portrait of Phil May exhibited at the International Exposition of Fine Arts at Barcelona, Spain, 1911.

SHERWOOD, ROSINA EMMET (Mrs. Arthur M. Sherwood), Miniature painter, b. New York City, December 13, 1857. Pupil of William Chase in New York; Academie Julien in Paris.

Mrs. Sherwood has received many prizes and medals for drawing and miniature work. Was elected associate member of National Academy, 1906.

SHINN, EVERETT, Illustrator, b. Woodstown, N. Y. Pupil of Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Specialty, mural decoration.

Did illustrating for Philadelphia newspapers, and for two years furnished drawings for the New York press. Has been represented in all leading magazine; and the Boussod, Valadon Company sent him abroad to make pictures of the street scenes and typical life in Paris, exclusively for their trade.

"Makes a direct attack on the essential, and gives little care to the manner of expressing it, being a careless draughtsman, but possessing a technical facility that is more likely to run away with him than to guide him to surer and saner methods."

SHINN, FLORENCE SCOVEL, Illustrator, b. Camden, N. Y. Studied art at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; an illustrator since 1897. Married Everett Shinn, January 26, 1898.

Her keen sense of humor crops out in every group, and the turn of a line gives a comical effect. The peculiar gift that Mrs. Shinn is endowed with is that she can draw the most pitiful little figures and yet infuse into the picture a happy, healthy atmosphere that impresses us with the worth and joy of living. Her characters are never caricatures; they are appealing and provoke the laughter that bears no malice.

Her summer home is in Plainfield, N. H., in a beautiful country house designed by her artist husband, Everett Shinn. In winter Mr. and Mrs. Shinn live in New York City where they have studios.

SHIRLAW, WALTER, b. Paisley, Scotland, August 6, 1838; d. Madrid, Spain, December 29, 1909. Began his career as an engraver and illustrator; was thirty-two years of age when he went abroad to study. After

seven years in the school in Munich under the instruction of Wagner and Kaulbach, he returned to this country and devoted himself to the interests and advancement of national art. He was one of the first instructors at the Art Students League, New York. One of the founders, and the first president, of the Society of American Artists.

Earlier pictures:

"Toning of the bell"	"A study of a head"
"Sheep-shearing in the Bavarian highlands"	"Feeding the poultry"
"The young patrician"	"Good morning"
	"Sheep"

Other works:

"Capelmeister"	"Marble quarry"
"The fiddler"	"Indian girl"
"Very old"	"Eager for the fray"
"Sleep"	"Autumn"

Later pictures:

"Gathering seaweed"	"Brittany"
"Roses"	"Among the old poets"
"The dancer"	

Received medal of the Royal Academy, Munich; honorable mention at the Paris Exposition in 1889; associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, 1878; full member, 1888.

"The name and fame of Walter Shirlaw will, however, be more certainly perpetuated through his gifts as a master of decorative arts and by the influence and effect of his rare personality and noble character on contemporaneous art development." (I. S. 43.)

Shirlaw's strong point is not color; he shows a decided leaning to sculpture. (Innes "Schools of painting.")

SIMMONS, EDWARD EMERSON, b. Concord, Mass., October 27, 1852; a nephew of Ralph Waldo Emerson; graduated from Harvard in 1874. Studied art in Boston, then went to Paris and studied under Boulanger and Lefebvre in the Atelier Julien, winning the gold medal of the studio at the end of his first season. He has been a professional painter since 1879. Is a member of the Ten American Painters. Has lived much abroad in Brittany, France, and in Cornwall, England, but since 1893 has lived chiefly in New York.

It was from Brittany that he sent to the Paris salon of 1882 his painting "The washerwoman" which brought him honorable mention. This model was rendered famous by serving as the heroine for Blanche Willis

Howard's novel, "Guenn" which was written that year at Concarneau.

Mr. Simmons painted Breton themes exclusively until he took up his residence in St. Ives, Cornwall. Here he became associated with a colony of English artists and here he painted his successful "Mother and child," and a splendid marine of the Bay of Lelant. His pictures of the Bay of St. Ives are among the most beautiful and poetic works of the kind that we owe to any modern artist. They have been exhibited at the Royal Academy, London. (B. & P. 5:241.)

Among other popular paintings may be mentioned:

"Study at Concarneau"

"Corner of the market"

"Summer"

"Breakfast"

"The winnowers"

"Bout de la cour"

"Low tide"

"The carpenter's son" (considered one of his best works)

His mural decorations have been highly praised by critics. Of those in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. (a series of nine paintings representing the Muses) Arthur Hoeber says: "The work is thoughtful, serious and able; and besides the admirable technical excellence displayed there is felt the intellectual power behind the composition."

"His decorations of the Astor gallery of the Astoria, New York, rank among the finest artistic achievements that the country can boast; and the artist has never surpassed the standard that he has here set for himself." (King's "American mural painting.")

Mr. Simmons is a painter of remarkable versatility and his work is distinguished by freedom of execution, exquisite drawing, repose and much charm of color.

SMEDLEY, WILLIAM THOMAS, b. Chester county, Pa., March 26, 1858. Entered newspaper office at fifteen; studied engraving in Philadelphia and art in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; went to New York in 1878, and later to Paris where he studied under Jean Paul Laurens. Opened a studio in New York in 1880 and has since been actively engaged as illustrator for Harper's and other standard periodicals. In 1883 he was engaged by publishers of "Picturesque Canada" to travel with the Marquis of Lorne through the west and northwest Canada and illustrate the work; has since made several sketching tours in United States and in 1890 around the world.

In 1881 he made his first contribution to the National Academy of Design, New York, and in 1888 was represented, for the first time, in the Paris salon. In 1890 won the William T. Evans prize with "A Thanksgiving dinner."

As an illustrator, Mr. Smedley depicts high and low life with equal skill.

His illustrations of Warner's "Golden house" and Howells' "Their silver wedding journey" may be cited as examples of his success in one direction, and those of T. A. Janvier's "Casa Napoleon" and Miss Murfree "Strange peoples' country" of his success in the other.

Elected member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1905.

Burlington magazine says: "Smedley seems like an American Ghirlandajo."

"His pen execution, free and unrestrained, displays the habit of the sketcher."

SMILLIE, JAMES D., Etcher, b. New York, July 16; 1833; d. September 14, 1909. The son of a jeweler and silversmith, he did etching before he was eight years old. The sentimental bias of early years is shown in a weeping willow and tombstone, while a struggle to break the bonds of conventionality is evident in a processional line of six or eight black-looking buffaloes. He says: "If I remember rightly, sun, moon and stars appeared in the firmament." At fourteen years of age he made ambitious illustrations of Milton's "Paradise lost."

In 1862 he went abroad to study, having previously been employed in bank-note engraving. In 1864 he abandoned engraving and took up painting. In 1865 he was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design and an academician in 1876. Was the founder of the American Water-color Society, serving as president and treasurer. It was to the efforts of Mr. Smillie and Dr. L. M. Yale, an amateur etcher of merit, that the organization of the New York Etching Club was effected.

He etched almost the entire work on the large plates, "Childhood," "Manhood" and "Old age" after Cole's paintings entitled "Voyage of life."

Upon the formation of the Painter-Etchers Society of London in 1860, (Sir Francis Seymour-Haden, president), he was made one of the "original" fellows. Representing American etchers, he made a collection of their productions and sent them to the first exhibition of that society in London.

"He is possessed not only of the qualities needed by an original etcher, but the powers of adaptation" was said of him.

SMITH, FRANCIS HOPKINSON, b. Baltimore, Md., October 23, 1838. He belongs to a family of artists, his great grandfather, Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was an amateur in water-color and his grandfather, Judge Joseph Hopkinson, was the first president of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. When a boy Mr. Smith began to paint and has made thousands of sketches and studies

in the open air. He not only seems at his strongest in charcoal but he prefers it to lead, to oils or to water-colors; as an artist he is substantially self-taught.

His paintings are all of a summer-like character. "Franconia Notch" is remarkably successful in the delineation of falling water and the moss-covered rocks which line the ravine.

Of his views of Venice, Isham says: "They are not emotional, they are not subtle, they are not "tonal," but they are very charming with their delicately colored skies, their luminous air, their soft sunlit marbles and clear cool shadows."

"His water-color sketches have a softened brilliancy, a breadth of treatment and a simplicity that gives evidence of practical skill and carrying the idea that the effort was one of expression and that he has portrayed the scene just as it was at the time he sketched it." (Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog.)

"In his cloud effects and in his representation of limpid water Mr. Smith shows very exceptional ability." (Book News 28.)

He has achieved distinction as an artist, author, lecturer, critic playwright, engineer and expert bridge constructor.

SMITH, JESSIE WILLCOX, Illustrator, b. Philadelphia, Pa. Educated in private schools; studied art at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and under Howard Pyle at Drexel Institute.

Miss Smith was a kindergarten teacher until her health failed; she has been engaged as an artist and an illustrator since 1890 and her work is seen in all the leading American magazines. Her first actual work was in the advertising department of the Ladies' Home Journal.

"Jessie Willcox Smith's particularity is the decorative use of every day subjects. She paints or draws in broad flat masses and is almost Japanese in her use of the planes of her composition." (Bookbuyer 24.)

"Her gardens smell of roses and old-fashioned blooms."

The series of her pictures entitled "A mother's day" is an idyll of American motherhood: "Morning," "In the garden," "Checkers," "Bed-time."

"Miss Smith's aim is definite and frank, her method vital and strong, and she is also a colorist of charm."

In critically viewing the paintings in the American exhibit at the Roman Exposition of 1911, the Dowager Queen of Italy (herself a skilful painter) expressed special delight with the picture entitled "The dark," the work of this talented artist.

Miss Smith's colored drawings of the children of Dickens have appeared in two series:

- | | |
|---|---|
| "Tiny Tim and Bob Cratchit" | "Pip and Joe Gargery" |
| "Paul Dombey and Florence on the Beach at Brighton" | "Jennie Wren, the little doll's dressmaker" |
| "Little Nell and her grandfather at Mrs. Jarley's" | "Oliver's first meeting with the artful dodger" |
| "David Copperfield and Peggotty by the parlor fire" | "Mrs. Kenwigs and the four little Kenwigses" |

Favorite children's pictures are:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| "Among the poppies" | "Kittens" |
| "Five o'clock tea" | "Lesson in natural history" |
| "First dissipation" | "Lily pond" |
| "First lesson" | "Miss Maria" |
| "First love" | "Mother" |
| "First punishment" | "New baby" |
| "First sermon" | "Spruce tree" |
| "Garden wall" | "Three children" |
| "Green door" | "When daddy was a little boy" |

SMITH, LETTA CRAPO, b. Flint, Mich., July 4, 1862. Studied art at the Académie Julien, Paris; also pupil of Julius Rolshoven and George Hitchcock.

Received bronze medal at St. Louis Exposition, 1904, for "The first birthday."

This painting is now in the Detroit Museum of Art. Other works have been exhibited in Philadelphia, New York and Chicago.

President Detroit Society of Woman Painters.

SPERRY, EDWARD PECK. Member of American Society of Mural Painters, and New York Arch. League. Specialty, stained glass.

STEELE, HELEN MCKAY (Mrs. Brandt T. Steele), b. Indianapolis, Ind. Pupil of T. C. Steele and William Forsyth. Specialty, portrait sketches and designs for stained glass.

STEPHENS, ALICE BARBER, Illustrator, b. Salem, N. Y., 1858. Was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia; art education in the Philadelphia School of Design for Women and in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Has been wood-engraver for Scribner's and illustrator for Harper's, Century and other magazines; has also illustrated for the Ladies Home Journal, and taught portrait and life classes in the Philadelphia School of Design for Women. Although Mrs. Stephens has studied in Paris in the Académie Julien and at Colarossi's she re-

gards her development due to her Philadelphia instruction and experience in her own studio.

There is a peculiar tenderness in her conception of childhood, entirely free from prettiness and sentimentality.

"Alice Barber Stephens is a talent somewhat akin to Sterner. She is known for her imagination and facile powers of expression." (Hartmann.)

"Although nearly all of her pictorial compositions are constructed and executed with understanding, they are seldom spontaneously dramatic and it is therefore in pictures of quiet scenes and rural incidents that Mrs. Stephens excels." She regards the illustrations for "Fishin' Jimmy" as among her most satisfactory achievements. The Bret Harte pictures and the illustrations for "John Halifax, gentleman," and "Middlemarch" are in another vein and one in which Mrs. Stephens is not quite so convincing."

The beautiful illustrations for James Lane Allen's "In Arcady" were made by her for that story at the author's own request. She was Conan Doyle's selection, also, of an illustrator for his "Stark Monroe" papers. (B. & P. 6:241.)

STERNER, ALBERT EDWARD, Illustrator, b. London, England, November 8, 1863. At the age of eleven, his family went to Birmingham, England, to live and he entered King Edward's School at the head of a competitive list of seven hundred students; took the prize in drawing and after studying at the Birmingham Art Institute, where he won a scholarship, went to Germany in his fifteenth year. When he was eighteen he came to his parents who had preceded him to Chicago. Here he took up lithography, scene painting and drafting on wood for engravers and designers.

In 1885 took up his residence in New York, where he illustrated for "Life," "St. Nicholas," and "Harper." Three years later went to Paris and studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and at Académie Julien under Boulanger and Lefebvre. Received honorable mention in 1891 for a painting in oil "The bachelor" exhibited in the salon, to which he was a regular contributor. Associate member National Academy of Design, 1910.

He has illustrated "Prue and I" by George William Curtis, works of Edgar Allen Poe and "Eleanor" by Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

"He is an admirable painter, a soft, rich and brilliant colorist. This quality of color finds its way into his black and white. His chief quality is his artisticness. He is a conservative radical in art." (Quarterly Illustrator Vol. 2.)

Mr. Sterner has recently appeared in a new role—that of making por-

traits in red chalk—called by the French “sanguines.” (I. S. 35:LIV.)

Ernest Knaufft says: “The mantle of Edwin A. Abbey has fallen upon the shoulders of Albert E. Sterner, who is almost the sole representative of sentiment in illustration. His technique is not so expert as that of Abbey . . . But at his best he far transcends the average illustrator, and we find the genuine ring of art, the true poetic feeling dominating his productions.”

“Like Blake and Poe in their poetry, Mr. Sterner sets aside the rules of convention and breaks loose from the leading strings of schools, his touch now poignant, now languid, is the touch of a musician turned draughtsman, and the result is most elusive.”

STEVENS, MRS. HELEN B., Etcher, b. Chicago, Ill., February 8, 1878. Pupil of the Art Institute, Chicago, and of Frank Bragwyn in England. Teacher of etching at the Art Institute, Chicago.

STEWART, JULIUS L., b. Philadelphia, Pa., 1855. Was a pupil of Zamacôis, Gérôme and R. de Madrazo.

Received honorable mention at Paris salon, 1885; third class medal salon of 1890; gold medal, Berlin, 1891; grand gold medal, Berlin, 1895; gold medal, Munich, 1897; Order of Leopold of Belgium, 1895; Legion of Honor, 1895, officer, 1901; grand gold medal, Munich, 1901. Associate Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, 1895; member, 1899.

“In result of Fortuny’s influence Stewart has become a thorough man of the world, a painter of society, and one of captivating grace, whose “Hunt ball” and “Five o’clock tea” were amongst the most refined pictures of the Paris Exhibition of 1889.” (Müther.)

STILWELL, SARAH S., Illustrator, is known as the delineator of fully clothed little girls, as for instance the pair investigating the lions’ den in the back of a recent Harper.

She was a student in the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia and owes, as do all the younger artists of this group, much to the instruction of Mr. Howard Pyle. She is a close observer of child life; has illustrated a new edition of Mrs. Dodge’s “Rhymes and jingles” which shows her characteristic style. She rarely uses other medium than oil in her work.

Her work is done in her Philadelphia studio.

STUART, GILBERT—“The painter of presidents”—b. Narragansett, R. I., December 3, 1755; d. Boston, Mass., July 27, 1828. Began painting at the age of ten and when thirteen years old was commissioned to paint portraits of Mr. and Mrs. John Bannister, which shows his early precocity. His first tutor was a Scotch painter of some note, Cosmo Alexander, who came to Newport when the boy was fifteen. Two years later

Stuart traveled through the south with Alexander and later accompanied him to Scotland where he was established in the University of Glasgow and under the care of Sir George Chambers, but both peer and painter died within a short interval of each other, leaving Gilbert alone, friendless and penniless in a strange country; he worked his way back home, reaching his father's house in rags.

In 1775 he went to England where through Benjamin West, who recognized his talent, he obtained much favor and distinction in London. He painted three kings and many celebrated people. His representation of Kemble, the great actor, as "Richard the third," is considered one of the strongest examples of brushwork ever produced in England. Returning to United States in 1792, he opened a studio in New York.

His famous portrait of Washington—the "Athenaeum portrait"—now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is the only one to be universally accepted as a faithful likeness of the father of his country. The "Gibbs-Channing" Washington—the one showing the right side of the face—is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Gilbert Stuart still holds his place among our best painters, and even among his great contemporaries in England. Tuckerman says: "His best portraits are glimpses of character."

Sadakichi Hartmann has written: "The traits for which Stuart is most to be praised are the vitality and character he infuses into his portrait and the excellent coloring, when he is at his best. Then his flesh glows and is transparent. But he neglected composition, caring for nothing but the heads, slighting all details."

SULLY, THOMAS, b. Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England, June 8, 1783; d. Philadelphia, Pa., November 5, 1872. His parents were actors and in 1792 with their family of nine children came from England to Charleston, South Carolina. Lawrence Sully, his brother, was a miniature painter in Richmond, Va., and in 1799 Thomas joined him and painted with him until his (Lawrence) death in 1804.

In 1806 he removed to New York; for a short time resided in Boston for instruction from Gilbert Stuart. Studied under Benjamin West in London in 1809. Settled permanently in Philadelphia in 1810 and became the most fashionable painter of the day.

He visited England in 1837 and painted a full-length portrait of Queen Victoria. Between 1820-40 he exhibited ten portraits at the Royal Academy.

At a historical portrait exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, 1887-88, Thomas Sully was represented by 106 pictures, "showing great versatility and extraordinary powers of conception and execution."

"He was skilful in his handling, with a feeling for warm, mellow color for beauty." (Isham.)

"Sully is the connecting link between the dawn and meridian of American art." (Tuckerman.)

"Thomas Sully was called the "Sir Thomas Lawrence of America." . . . His general style is similar to that of the famous painter of English women."

TAFT, LORADO, Sculptor, b. Elmwood, Ill., April 29, 1860. Was educated at the University of Illinois, where his father, Don Carlos Taft was a professor of geology. Completed his artistic training in Paris, studying at the Ecole des Beaux Arts three years.

Mr. Taft has been instructor in the Art Institute of Chicago since 1886; lecturer of art, university extension department, University of Chicago, 1892-1902; professional lecturer on art since 1909. Associate member National Academy of Design, 1909; full member 1911. His "History of American sculpture" is a standard work.

The trustees of the Art Institute voted in October 1907 to commission Mr. Taft to erect in Chicago his "Fountain of the Great Lakes." This fountain is the first large and purely ideal group erected in America. It represents the great lakes typified by five beautiful female figures grouped on a pyramid of rocks pouring water from shells—"Superior" poised on the summit bending to the group of "Michigan" and "Huron," below are "Erie" and "Ontario."

His figure of "Knowledge" reminiscent of his Parisian ideals, marks the close of his scientific period.

"The solitude of the soul"—the first important expression of his renaissance—won the gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition.

"The blind" suggested by Maeterlinck's "Les aveugles"—a group of blind people lost in the woods with one poor innocent babe the only hope of deliverance, symbolizes the great longing of all humanity for light and life The great beyond is veiled from humanity."

Another important work is his colossal statue of Washington for the campus of the University of Washington at Seattle.

Mr. Taft is original, impressive, artistic and emotional. (I. 8:35; xli. *Cur. Lit.* 44:515.)

TANNER, HENRY OSSAWA, b. Pittsburg, Pa., June 21, 1859, the son of Bishop B. T. Tanner of the African Methodist church, is an Afro-American painter who has become famous in Paris. He studied in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts under Thomas Eakins; was a pupil of Jean Paul Laurens and Benjamin-Constant, Paris. Is a member of the Paris Society of American Painters, and Société Internationale



HENRY OSSAWA TANNER.

Peinture et Sculpture, Paris; associate member National Academy of Design, 1909.

Since 1895 has exhibited every year in the Paris salon. His first work was "The sabot maker." In 1896 he entered his "Daniel in the lions' den" which received honorable mention. In 1897 he showed "Raising of Lazarus" which won a medal and was purchased by the French government for the Luxembourg; "Christ and the disciples at Emmaus" has also been placed in the Luxembourg.

In 1898 "The annunciation" was exhibited and proved one of the successes of the year. "The picture has spirituality so far that it suggests the mystery of the conception." (Caffin in "Artist" 24:xiv.)

In 1900 he showed "Nicodemus coming to Christ." In his "Flight of Judas" his idea of dramatic power seems to be carried to the most forceful expression yet achieved; it has the accent of inspiration." (Ontl. 64:796.)

His "Five wise and five foolish virgins" was given a place of honor in the salon of 1908.

M. M. Benjamin-Constant, Gérôme, and in fact all the leaders of French painting today have recognized Mr. Tanner a true artist and man and have come to esteem him for his personal qualities as for those which he has shown in his work.

An eminent art critic says: "In religious feeling Mr. Tanner seems nearer to Fra Bartolommeo than to any other artist past or present." A marked and welcome quality in all his pictures is atmosphere.

TARBELL, EDMUND C., b. Groton, Mass., April 26, 1862. Pupil of Grundmann at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; also studied under Boulanger and Lefebvre in Paris. Has been instructor in drawing and painting in the Boston Art Museum since 1889. Has been awarded many prizes for his paintings including Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts medal of honor, 1908, and gold medal of the National Academy of Design, 1908.

Is a member of the Ten American Painters. Associate member National Academy of Design, 1894; full member, 1906.

Tarbell's interiors compare favorably with the paintings of the famous Dutch painters and none better than he has pictured our contemporary home life. Sunlight and atmosphere pervade the rooms which Tarbell pictures. "To Tarbell his art is primarily, almost exclusively, a medium of expression of abstract beauty."

Philip A. Hale, the well-known artist critic, wrote in 1898: "Tarbell's "Venetian blind" is the best picture that has been done in America" and the jury of the Carnegie Institute endorsed this opinion by awarding the picture the gold medal.

Caffin said: "Girl reading" seems a lesson in the holiness of beauty. His art, in fact, has the quality of symbolism by which the modern mind is endeavoring to interpret "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." His vigorous, dashing brush work is always sure to attract attention. This was the principal merit of his prize picture—"The bath."

"Tarbell's characteristics are brilliant versatility, dexterity with the brush, and spontaneousness of effect; all regulated by innate good taste, for he has little or no reserve power." (Caffin, *The Artist*, 27:xxvii.)

Frederic W. Colburn, in an appreciative article on Tarbell, says: "Among various groups and factors of painters and by the public at large, he has come to be regarded as among the most able of living painters."

In writing of "Girl reading," Julia de Wolf Addison, says: "Tarbell is past master in making intentional effects appear quite accidental, giving this picture a peculiarly natural and easy quality both in color and form."

"Tarbell regards the human brain merely as a medium for perceiving effects of light." (Müther.)

Kenyon Cox has written: "In the work of Mr. Tarbell there is an elegance of arrangement, a thoroughness in the notation of gradation of light, a beauty and a charm that were learned of no modern."

TAYLOR, WILLIAM LADD, Illustrator, b. Grafton, Mass., Dec. 10, 1854. Educated at Worcester, Mass., and in art schools of Boston and N. Y. and studied 1884-85 under Boulanger and Lefebvre, Paris. Traveled extensively, making a particular study of mediaeval architecture, costumes and customs. Settled in Boston 1888, and has since that time been a well-known painter and illustrator.

The work which has given Mr. Taylor most reputation, and rightly, is his illustration of Owen Meredith's poem entitled "The Earl's return."

Illness and a year's sojourn in Colorado resulted in several paintings of the Rocky mountains: "The Caribou hunter" and "Shooting the Rapids" are excellent works of the period.

Recent works as an illustrator are selections from Longfellow's poem, the psalm series, a series of New England scenery, and a book of pictures of American life.

"The boy Christ"

"Evangeline"

"Minnehaha and Hiawatha"

"The village blacksmith"

"The hanging of the crane"

"Maidenhood"

"The old clock on the stairs"

"The building of the ship"

"The golden legend"

"Priscilla and John Alden"

"Rosita" (Illustrating Bret Harte's "The mystery of the Hacienda")

"The children's hour"

Psalm series :

"When I consider the heavens." (Ps. viii.)

"The Lord is my Shepherd." (Ps. xxiii.)

"When I meditate on Thee in the night watches." (Ps. lxxiii.)

"He shall give his angels charge over thee." (Ps. xci.)

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills." (Ps. cxxi.)

"Children are an heritage of the Lord." (Ps. cxxvii.)

THAYER, ABBOTT HENDERSON, b. Boston, Mass., August 12, 1849. Began to draw and paint before he was ten years old. Was educated at Chauncy Hall School, Boston, and before he was eighteen received as much as fifty dollars for dog-portraits.

He was first known in New York as an animal painter and it was not until he went to Paris (1875) and studied in the Ecole des Beaux Arts under Gérôme and Lehmann that he began to make portrait painting a specialty and to do some landscape work. Is a member of the Academia de San Luca, Rome and of the National Academy of Design, New York.

"Sleep," an idealized likeness of his eldest daughter as a sleeping infant, was one of Mr. Thayer's earliest pictures to attract general attention. His three masterpieces are "The virgin," "The virgin enthroned" and "Caritas." (His children were his models.)

His chief work is the finely conceived mural decoration in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine,—a fresco representing "Florence" forms one of four lunettes.

A few landscapes are: "Sketch of Cornish headlands," "Capri," "Monadnock in winter."

The keynote of his art is simplicity and the chief characteristic of the subjects he chooses is a deep spirited meaning.

Hartmann says: "Abbott Thayer's work occupies indeed a strange position in the world's art. It is a modern combination of the inwardness of the middle ages and the vagueness of the orient. His pictures take the place of the old religious symbols . . . and yet they are imbued with so devout a spirit that they could be used as shrines for worship in modern homesteads, reminding us of all that is good and noble in human race."

Craftsman: "He paints symbolical figures and groups of great beauty in an austere but impressive style."

"Neither a specially good colorist nor a finished technician, he yet gets into his pictures a kind of sculpturesque dignity which invariably lifts them above the general mass. (L. S. vols. 6 & 39.)

THAYER, THEODORA W., Miniature painter, b. Milton, Mass., 1868; d.

August 6, 1905. Studied with Joseph DeCamp, Boston, and was an active member of the American Society of Miniature Painters and of the Copley Society of Boston; taught for several years in the New York School of Art and was one of the instructors at the Art Students League; was recognized as one of the best of teachers.

Her fine portrait of Bliss Carman is one of the memorable achievements in American miniature painting. At one of the society's exhibitions, she showed "a wee miniature of a wee speck of humanity, a baby's head painted in a cloud of sweet mist." (B. & P. 6:26.)

Her work is wonderfully full of character and charm. She painted with grace and nobility of treatment.

TIFFANY, LOUIS COMFORT, Stained-glass designer, b. New York, February 18, 1848. Pupil of George Innes and Samuel Colman in New York, and Leon Bailly in Paris. Received gold medal for applied arts at the Paris Exposition, 1900; elected chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, 1900; grand prize at Turin Exposition, 1904; A. N. A., 1871; N. A., 1880. Is art director of the Tiffany studios.

It is Mr. Tiffany's achievement in stained glass work that has brought him world fame. It is acknowledged by all experts that the great advance made in this country in both colored windows and wall mosaic work is largely due to the discoveries and inventions of Mr. Tiffany, particularly that of Favrite glass. He has received many personal honors, such as being made a member of the Société National des Beaux Arts, Paris, also of the Imperial Society of Fine Arts, Tokio, Japan.

In painting, Mr. Tiffany makes a specialty of oriental scenes. Well-known subjects in oil:

"Street scene in Tangiers"

"Market day at Nuremberg"

"Feeding the flamingoes"

"Study of Quimper, Brittany"

"Dock scene"

"Duane street, New York"

"The cobblers at Bonfarick"

TRUMBULL, JOHN, b. Lebanon, Conn., June 6, 1756; d. New York, November, 1843. The son of the colonial governor of Connecticut, Jonathan Trumbull, he was the greatest historic painter of America. A graduate of Harvard University, his artistic taste was awakened by familiarity with the portraits of Copley and Smibert. He served with distinction in the armies of Washington and Gates. Early in 1777 he resigned from the army and devoted himself to art as a profession, going to London. In 1784 he conceived the idea of his historical pictures of the revolution and went to Paris where he painted his "Declaration of Independence" assisted by the information and advice of Thomas Jefferson.

In 1789 he returned to America. As an inaugurator of serious histori-

cal painting, Trumbull bore a very worthy part, and he carried portraiture to its highest limits by making portraits from life for all the chief figures introduced into his canvases. His portrait of General Washington (in the New Haven collection) must be regarded as a standard portrait of the father of his country. When Lafayette first beheld a copy of this picture on his visit to this country in 1824, he was delighted with its resemblance. Tuckerman says: "The most spirited portrait of Washington that exists—the only reflection of him as a soldier of freedom in his mature years, worthy of the name, drawn from life—is Trumbull's."

Trumbull was commissioned to paint four of the eight commemorative pictures in the Capitol at Washington. He was eight years at the task and received \$32,000 for the four paintings:

"Declaration of Independence"	"Surrender of General Burgoyne"
"Surrender of Lord Cornwallis"	
	"Resignation of Washington"

Other important historical paintings are: "Battle of Bunker Hill," "Death of General Montgomery," "Battle of Trenton," "Battle of Princeton."

"Trumbull's works still hold their rank not only for their historical interest but for their artistic merit." Critics rank his "Death of Montgomery" as the most spirited battlepiece ever painted. His portrait of Alexander Hamilton is one of the best portraits he ever did.

Trumbull was the first president of the Academy of Arts, New York.

TRYON, DWIGHT WILLIAM, b. Hartford, Conn., August 13, 1849. Pupil of C. Daubigny, Jacquesson de la Chevreuse, A. Guillemet and H. Harpignies in Paris. Received gold medals of the American Art Association, New York, 1886 and 1887; third Hallgarten prize of the National Academy of Design, New York, 1887; gold medal of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, 1898; was awarded the Webb prize in 1889 for his "First leaves," and first-class medal at the Munich International Exposition in 1892 for his "Rising moon." Is a member of the National Academy of Design, New York, and professor of art in Smith College.

"He masters, like no one else, the uncertain tonalities of dawn and twilight. Tryon's pictures are almost, literally speaking, musical in their effect, not unlike the pizzicato notes on the "A" string of a violin. His parallelism of horizontal and vertical lines is like melodic phrasing. . . . Tryon has reached the calm perfection of Japanese art." (Hartmann.)

Characteristic color melodies:

"Before sunrise—June"	"October"
"A lighted village"	"December"
"Sea—morning"	"Twilight"
"Sea—sunset"	"The evening star"
"Sea—night"	"Springtime"
"Day break"	"Summer"
"Morning"	"Autumn"
"Moonlight"	"Winter"
"April morning"	"New England hills"

Mr. Tryon has added much to the world's store of poetic interpretation of nature. Equally refined as his "poems of early spring" are his moonlight scenes and his snowy landscapes. He has interpreted sunsets, storms, mountains and rugged nature with as powerful a brush as any painter.

"In his pictures may be seen, as in Daubigny's, a silvery grey atmosphere against which the tracery of young foliage stands out in relief, green shining meadows and softly rippling streams, cornfields, apple-trees and fruit gardens." (Müther.)

TURNER, CHARLES YARDLEY, Mural painter, b. Baltimore, Md., November 25, 1850. In 1872 went to New York and entered the National Academy of Design; after spending three years in the school and taking a bronze medal and a money prize, he went to Paris and studied under Laurens, Munkaczy and Bonnat. In Holland he found the subject of his famous picture "The grand canal at Dordrecht;" his best water-color is "Dordrecht milkmaid."

Mr. Turner was assistant director of decoration at Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, and director of color at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901. Is a member of the National Academy of Design.

His finest mural work is a series of wall paintings in the corridor of the Baltimore Court House, the subject of which is the incident of the brig Peggy Stewart entering the harbor of Annapolis in 1774.

His Puritan subjects are particularly fine, and great favorites. Most noted are:

"Courtship of Miles Standish"	"The bridal procession"
"John Alden's letter"	"Martha Hilton"

Mural work is in Manhattan Hotel, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Hotel Martinique, and Bank of Commerce Building, New York.

TWACHTMAN, JOHN HENRY, b. Cincinnati, O., August 4, 1853; d. Gloucester, Mass., August 8, 1902. Pupil of the National Academy of Design.

New York, and of Frank Duveneck in Munich and Italy; studied also at the Académie Julien and under Boulanger and Lefebvre, Paris.

Won the Webb prize, 1888; Temple gold medal, 1895. Was a member of the American Art Club, Munich. In 1898 he founded the organization known as the Ten American Painters.*

Caffin says: "In his "Brook in winter" it is the soul, as it were, of the still cold dormant world that he has rendered. Never has been better expressed through the subtle resources of modern methods of painting the suggestion of the abstract."

His artistic qualities are also well represented in

"The hemlock pool"

"The end of winter"

"Drying sails"

"Round Hill road"

"The torrent"

"Landscape in spring"

"He recognized as few can, the poetic side of snowy pastures and snowbound woodland rills and marshes. His painting of the damp winter weather surcharged with latent snowfall has never been surpassed." (Innes "Schools of painting.")

In his handling of the elements of natural scenery, particularly in representing snow upon the branches of trees, he shows a high degree of skill. (Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog.)

From "An appreciation" published in the North American Review shortly after the death of Mr. Twachtman, the following extract is made:

"In defining the quality of Twachtman's paintings, one would say that, first of all he was a master of "values"—as much so as Whistler One of his paintings instantly arrests the eye of the connoisseur by a certain aspect, as original as Thoreau, and sometimes curiously like him." (T. W. Dewing.)

"The great beauty of design which is conspicuous in Twachtman's paintings is what impressed me always His use of line was rhythmic, and the movements were always graceful His work as color had delicate refinement and truth." (Childe Hassam.)

"He painted as all men have done who have made great art; he painted the atmosphere of his time." (Robert Reid.)

"In the death of John H. Twachtman we lose one of our best landscape painters The canvases which Twachtman has left us like all work of signally original merit, may prove for a time too fine a food for the general palate." (Edward Simmons.)

"To my mind, he was in advance of his age to the extent that like many others, he lived ahead of his epoch." (J. Alden Weir.)

None of our landscape painters surpasses him in subtle delineation of

* Society of the Ten American Painters was organized January, 1898. No particular aim except that of exhibiting independently of juries once a year. Original members: Benson, DeCamp, Dewing, Hassam, Metcalf, Reid, Simmons, Tarbell, Twachtman, Weir.

atmospheric effects and values generally. To many art critics, Mr. Twachtman ranks as the greatest American landscape painter.

VAIL, EUGENE, was born of American parents at Saint Servan, Brittany, September 29, 1856; studied in Art Students League, N. Y., under Carrol Beckwith and William M. Chase and at Ecole des Beaux Arts Paris under Cabanal, later under Dagnan-Bouveret and Raphael Collins. Medals, prizes and distinguishing honors have come to Mr. Vail in recognition of his artistic ability.

Four scenes of seafaring life, very beautiful in color and among the very strongest and best pictures of the kind at the Paris Exposition, 1900, were "Ready about," "Port of Concarneau," "The widow," and "On the Thames."

Other admired works are:

"The hour of prayer"

"A rainy day"

"Evening in Brittany"

"Twilight"

"Autumn near Beauvais"

"Rio della Madonetta, Venice"

"Chemin de foi"

Vail's landscapes are marked by an exquisite sense of nature, at once delicate and full of force. The fisherfolk of Brittany are a favorite subject with Vail, as are the Dutch peasants with Melchers.

Müther says that Vail was influenced by Mesdag and DeNittis in his Dutch sea-pieces and pictures of the port of London, which are shrouded in a heavy, melancholy mist.

Caffin says: "Eugene Vail while seeing into the soul of his subjects, views it with a personal sympathy and interprets, so as to speak, in terms of spirit rather than matter. That is to say, he does not compel your attention to the physical properties of the figures and the landscape; he envelops the whole in atmosphere, enriching it with somber but tenderly impressive harmony of color; so that the picture is as full of mystery as of suggestion. It puts us into spirit-communion with the place and its inhabitants; which as I understand it, involves a superior knowledge and at the same time an acknowledgment of how much there is unknowable. It represents the vision of a poet."

VEDDER, ELIHU—"The painter of the mystic"—b. New York, February 26, 1836, of parents whose ancestry is in the Netherlands. It is related that as a child he chewed sticks into brushes and spent his money for cheap paints. Very early he received instructions in art and in 1856 went to Europe, spending the winter in Paris studying in the atelier of Picot. In the following spring he went to Italy and spent four years there; returning to the United States in 1861 he opened a studio in New York.

He was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1863; full member in 1865.

Mr. Vedder returned to Rome in 1866 where he has since resided rarely exhibiting in the United States.

"A note of mystery, a recognition of the infinite and unknowable forms a characteristic of Vedder's work It is calm, virile, intellectual, a mystery of which Darwin and Huxley might well approve." (Isham.)

Julia de Wolf Addison says: "His message seems to embody the spirit of the past; not alone the classical, not alone the mediaeval, nor the renaissance, but in a subtle manner all his own he makes his admirers feel the atmosphere of all these fused together. . . ."

Vedder's "Head of Lazarus" is the best representative of his decorative art; "Sea serpent" shows his naturalistic painting, and in his "Sphinx" he becomes realistic in portrayal. Of his "Keeper of the threshold" an enthusiastic admirer says that if it is possible for a picture to hypnotize, he feels sure that this one has such power. "Its fascination for me is as strong even yet, and I am still under its spell though an ocean lies between us."

"Compositions like "The refuge" are full of deep suggestions and wierd attempts in psychology of color." (Hartmann.)

A few other characteristic paintings are:

"The African sentinel"	"Cummean sibyl"
"The monk upon the gloomy path"	"The lost mind"
"The death of Abel"	"The crucifixion"
"A scene on the Mediterranean"	"A Greek actor's daughter"
	"Young Marsyas"

His illustrations of Edward Fitzgerald's translation of the "Rubaiyât" of Omar Khayyam, published in 1884, won him world-wide renown. His mural work at Bowdoin College and in the Library of Congress, Washington, has that peculiar element of personality which is so true in its import and yet so mysterious and eluding when trying to define its character.

Elizabeth Luther Cary says: "His human forms are the abodes of foreign spirits, great unhuman powers personified . . . His mind is of an austere tendency and he holds us to the contemplation of these abstractions with an almost noble, but seldom fiery, line and without allurements of color or surface."

In 1880 an art review said: "If it be the mission of an original talent to bring into the world not peace but a sword, Vedder has had the compliment of creating this kind of a disturbance."

Mr. Vedder is a painter of ideas. His style is naturalistic as relates to truth of illustrating, but ideal and intellectual in motive. (Jarves "Art idea.")

VOLK, DOUGLAS, b. Pittsfield, Mass., February 23, 1856. When fourteen years of age accompanied his parents to Rome where he became interested in painting and studied in the Saint Luke Academy. In 1873 studied in Paris with Gérôme. His "In Brittany" was exhibited in the salon of 1875.

He was instructor in Cooper Institute, New York, 1879-84. Has been awarded many medals and prizes. Was elected associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1898; full member, in 1899.

Writes and lectures on the subject of art with a view to the introduction of more artistic methods and a higher standard of teaching as opposed to the usual mechanical system in art institutions.

"Mr. Volk is a figure painter who relies upon the subject of his work to suggest Americanism."

Generally he paints a bit of the pine forest, rude and solemn, and places in it a girl or boy with such differences of motive as are suggested by the titles.

"Song of the pines"

"The woodland maid"

"A winter walk"

"The boy with the arrow"

"A colonial youth"

"Thoughts of youth"

"Accused of witchcraft"

"Young pioneer"

"A belle of the colonies"

"The spirit of the nation's past and of its best hopes for the future seems to be figured in these types." (The Artist 29:xx.)

VONNOH, BESSIE POTTER, (Mrs. Robert W. Vonnoh), Sculptor, b. St. Louis, Mo., August 17, 1872. Pupil of Chicago Art Institute under Lorado Taft. Spent four months in Paris in 1895 and four months in Florence in 1897. Was married to Robert William Vonnoh, a painter, September 17, 1899. Is a member of the National Sculpture Society. Was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1906.

Mrs. Vonnoh's specialty is modeling diminutive portraits. Her work is suggestive of the figurines done in terra cotta by the sculptors of Tanagra, whose work was entirely unknown to her when she began her little figures. She presents modern life and modern costumes and conditions. Her work is impressionistic, suggesting character without expressing it. "At her best the figurines are a joyous and lovely expression of a charming side of our life. They are like flowers in their poise and delicacy and in their exquisite fragility."

The "Dancing girl," the personification of the modern skirt dance, has grace and rhythm, and the "Young mother" is the finest thing she has

ever done. A little bust called "Mildred" is charming and shows an intimate knowledge of character; and a recent figurine of a little girl who is industriously engaged in eating a potato with a wooden spoon is delightful, and suggests Boutet de Monvel "In its frank acceptance of the peculiarities which are really the charm of childhood." (B. & P. 2:29.)

VONNOH, ROBERT WILLIAM, b. Hartford, Conn., September 17, 1858. Pupil of Massachusetts Normal Art School, Boston, also of Académie Julien, Paris under Boulanger and Lefebvre. Instructor Massachusetts Normal Art School, Boston, Cowles Art School, Boston, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; N. A., 1906.

Exhibited at the salons of 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891. Received honorable mention, 1888; medal at Paris Exposition, 1889. Exhibited several years at Munich expositions. Specialty, portraits.

After studying at Grez sur Loing, near the Forest of Fontainebleau he said: "I gradually came to realize the value of first impressions and the necessity of correct values, pure color and higher key, resulting in my soon becoming a devoted disciple of the new movement in painting." (Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog.)

Two highly decorative compositions are:

"Hydrangeas"

"In costume"

WALDEN, LIONEL, b. Norwich, Conn., May 22, 1862. Studied with Carolus-Duran, Paris. Received honorable mention in the Paris salon; silver medal at Paris Exposition, 1900; third-class medal in salon of 1903.

Represented in the Luxembourg Gallery, Paris, Memorial Museum, Philadelphia, and Art Gallery, Cardiff, Wales.

Member of the Société Internationale de Peinture et Sculpture, Société de Peintre de Marine Paris, and Society of Paris American Painters.

A noteworthy American in Paris, Mr. Walden is a painter of marine scenes and a proficient delineator of shipping and harbor life; has also painted some figure and landscape subjects, such as:

"The torrent"

"Out for a sail"

"The end of winter"

"Summer evening"

"Night on the Mount of Olives" is one of his pictures exhibited in the Paris salon.

WALKER, HENRY OLIVER, b. Boston, Mass., May 14, 1843. After a common school education he took up mercantile pursuits, but soon gave up this line of work for the profession of art, going to Paris in 1879 to study under M. Bonnat. Returned to United States three years later; settled in Boston but later removed to New York City.

Member of the Society of American Artists and of the National Academy of Design. In 1894 he received the Shaw fund prize for "The singers," and the following year, the Clark prize for "A morning vision." "The boy and the muse" is another celebrated picture. Aside from his reputation as a figure painter, Mr. Walker is well-known for his achievements in mural painting. His best wall decorations are to be seen in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Appellate Courts, New York; the Massachusetts and Minnesota state capitols.

WALKER, HORATIO, b. Listowel, Ont., 1858. Studied miniature painting under J. A. Fraser, Toronto, also in New York. Has been awarded medals at exhibitions in Paris and United States. Member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-colors, England; member of the National Academy of Design, New York, 1891. Largely self-taught, his achievement constitutes one of the most notable conquests in the history of art.

He paints the rustic life of the peasant types on the Isle of Orleans in the St. Lawrence river. Walker's subjects are the same as Millet's but Walker treats them in a more impersonal manner. "To Walker these peasants going to their daily tasks are a symbol of the eternal stability of life, of a quiet harmony with nature's laws."

"Horatio Walker handles his brush broadly. His color is always rich, pure and true, whether inclining to the sombre and deeper notes, or to brighter keys where it is joyous and vibrating, full of the intimate charm of sunshine." He combines realism and classicism to a decorative as well as suggestive art, which satisfies the most modern taste.

Characteristic works:

"Morning milking"	"Man felling a tree"
"Wood cutters"	"The potato pickers"
"Oxen drinking"	"Girl feeding turkeys"
"Shepherdess and sheep"	"A summer pastoral"
"Sheepfold"	"The harrower"
"Tree fellers"	"Hauling the log"
"A spring morning"	"Sheepyard—moonlight"
	"The thresher"

Walker's art while immediately concerned with the local and individual character of that portion of the visible world he has chosen for his particular study, is concerned also with beauty in the abstract, and with the psychological relation of what is finite and temporary to that which we conceive to be universal and eternal. (Caffin.)

"Harmony is the word which sums up the character of Walker's art; he interprets in harmonies of color."

Mr. Walker exhibited at the Royal Academy, London, in 1901 and of one of the collection, a leading art journal said: "Mr. Horatio Walker shows a Millet-like realism which is yet charged with poetry. Charm, the outcome of power, and not of mere desire to achieve the pretty, is the characteristic of this water-color. England should give welcome to Horatio Walker."

WARD, JOHN Q. A., Sculptor, b. near Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio, 1830; d. New York, May 1, 1910. Displayed a talent for plastic art at an early age. Studied under H. K. Brown in Brooklyn, N. Y., remaining his pupil for six years. In 1857 made his first sketch for "The Indian hunter" now in Central Park, New York, studying his subjects in the aboriginal state. In 1861 opened a studio in New York; was elected associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1862; full member in 1863 and president in 1874.

In 1866 he executed the group of "The good samaritan" (now in Boston) in honor of the discovery of anaesthetics. In 1867 presented his design for the Shakespeare statue in Central Park, New York.

His "Freedom" is now on the steps of the capitol at Washington. Of this work, Jarves says: "We have seen nothing in our sculpture more soul-lifting or more comprehensively eloquent."

Tuckerman says: "Although Mr. Ward has never practiced modeling in any academy or foreign or famed studio, he has labored with rare assiduity to master the principles of his art. He understands proportion and anatomical conditions."

In the field of portrait statuary, Mr. Ward is one of the masters of the day. Perhaps his finest achievement in this field is the statue of Henry Ward Beecher which stands in front of the Courthouse, Brooklyn, N. Y. Other triumphs are "Horace Greeley," "Lafayette" at Burlington, Vt., monument to President Garfield and equestrian statue of General Thomas, Washington, D. C.

"Mr. Ward is essentially a sculptor His technique may lack at times that charm of surface manipulation in which his younger colleagues excel, but it always shows a quiet simplicity, an impressiveness of mass, which is the first element in good monumental sculpture. (Taft's "History of American sculpture.")

WARNER, OLIN L., Sculptor, b. West Suffield, Conn., 1844; d. New York, August 14, 1896. The son of an itinerant Methodist minister, it was not until 1869 that he was able to sail for Europe. He went to Paris and studied sculpture in the Ecole des Beaux Arts under Jouffroy and afterwards in the studio of Carpeaux, making the acquaintance of Falguière and Mercié. He returned to New York in 1872 and was one of the origi-

nal members of the Society of American Artists. Associate member National Academy of Design, 1888; full member, 1889.

Among his most important works are statuettes entitled "May" and "Twilight," a colossal medallion of Edwin Forrest, a bust of J. Alden Weir (which excited profound admiration in the Paris salon) and the beautiful fountain in Portland, Oregon; also the fountain and spandrel figures for the entrance of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

"Mr. Warner was our most classic sculptor, a pedant in taste but quite modern in his technique." (Hartmann.)

His short career as an artist was sufficient to place him among the immortal masters of sculpture—those who have created a style of their own." (Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog.)

"His portrait of William Lloyd Garrison is among the best that our country has produced." (Taft.)

WASHBURN, CADWALLADER, Etcher, b. Minneapolis, Minn. Pupil of Art League N. Y., under Mowbray and Chase; Joaquin Sorolla in Spain. Received second prize Paris A. A. A. An artist whose paintings were well-known in leading art centers of Europe, it was in the year 1903 that Mr. Washburn first employed etching as a mode of expression. A series of Venetian plates revealed his harmony with the medium, and admitted him to the ranks of painter-etchers.

The direct influence of Sorolla is far reaching, for not the least distinguishing quality of his plates, strikingly illustrated in the Mexican series, is his masterly interpretation of atmosphere and sun. His plates classify naturally:

Italian set—Venice, Padua and Verona—serves as his introduction; Japanese portfolio, etched in 1904;

"The Norlands" a series of landscapes;

A group in Havana; Cathedral of Old Mexico.

With the passing of the master Seymour-Haden, recent attention has been called to the school of landscape etching. With the exception of a few scattered plates, Mr. Washburn is the only American in the list of the younger men to turn a sustained interest to landscape subjects.

It is of significance that he has revealed powers capable of worthily upholding its traditions in America.

WAUGH, FREDERICK JUDD, b. Bordontown, N. Y., September 13, 1861. A painter of American marines, comes from a family of artists; his father S. B. Waugh, was a Philadelphia portrait painter; his mother, Eliza Waugh, was a miniature painter, and his sister, Ida Waugh, is also a portrait painter and an illustrator of children's books.

At eighteen he began the study of art in the Pennsylvania Academy

of the Fine Arts under Thomas Eakins, after that he went to Paris and worked in Académie Julien under Bouguereau and Robert-Fleury.

Associate member National Academy of Design, 1909; full member, 1911.

The first beginnings of his marine work were laid while he lived on the Island of Sark, Channel Islands. He crossed the ocean frequently, thus familiarizing himself with every changing aspect of the water; and he also acknowledges the fact of his having spent much time at miniature portrait, decorative work, landscape and figure painting, has given him strength and power in his marines.

"The surf off Cape Ann" is a powerful marine; this is permanently placed in the National Academy of Design, New York.

Other marines are:

"The great deep"

"A heavy sea"

"Outer surf"

"Little harbor, Bailey's Island,

"Roaring forties"

Maine"

"Incoming tide"

"Docks at Gloucester"

Kenyon Cox says: "Mr. Waugh is an objective painter, a cool observer, who draws his waves and foam-loops with great accuracy, and colors them with much truth, but does not quite succeed in conveying the illusion of force and motion. He tells us much about the sea, but he has not Homer's capacity for abstracting two or three essential qualities and expressing them with overwhelming vigor."

Mr. Waugh has a wonderfully trained "eye memory" and he produces his seascapes from memory. "He declares that if he never saw the sea again he could still go on painting it and constantly improving in his representations." (Art and Decoration, Jan. 1911.)

The real idealized is the art of Frederick Judd Waugh.

WEBSTER, HERMAN A., Etcher, b. New York City, 1878. Family home is Chicago; occupies a studio at No. 6, Rue Furstemberg, Paris. Graduated from Yale University in 1900 and in October of that year went abroad. After a winter in Paris among the studios and artists of the Latin Quarter, he joined Burton Holmes and Senator Albert J. Beveridge on a trip to the Orient. Returning to United States he engaged in commercial work also doing journalism in the office of the Chicago Record-Herald.

In February 1904 he returned to Paris and entered the Académie Julien under Jean Paul Laurens. In 1905 four of his plates were accepted at the salon. In Grez on the edge of the Forest of Fontainebleau, Mr. Webster etched his first plates during the autumn of 1904: "Studio windows" of which there are two plates, "Rue de l'Abbaye," "Loing at

Greuz," and "The Court, Bourron," the first of a series of Courtyard studies.

Spring 1905 etchings were "St. Martin's bridge, Toledo," and "Mirada de las Reinas, Alhambra" seen from the Hall of the Ambassadors.

December 1907 Mr. Webster's name was enrolled in the associate membership of the Royal Society of Painter-etchers in London, of which the late Sir Francis Seymour-Hayden was president. He is the first etcher from Chicago, and one with less than a dozen other Americans who have been admitted to the Royal Society since its foundation in 1881.

WEEKS, EDWIN LORD, b. Boston, Mass., 1849; d. Paris, France, November 16, 1903. As a youth he studied art in Paris at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and afterwards under Léon Bonnat and Gérôme. At the age of twenty-nine he began to exhibit at the salon.

Received honorable mention in the Paris salon of 1885, and a medal in 1889; medals of the first-class at the Universal Exposition, Paris, 1889; gold medal from Philadelphia Art Club, 1891; a grand diploma of honor at Berlin, 1891; medal at London, 1896; Dresden, 1897; Munich, 1897; special medal and prize at the Empire of India Exposition, London, 1896; the same year was elected a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, and in 1898, an Officer of the Order of St. Michael, Bavaria.

Mr. Weeks is particularly famous for his pictures of life in Cairo, Jerusalem, Damascus, Tangier and India. He made frequent trips to Eastern cities, traveling extensively in India.

"The last voyage" shows his dramatic and scenic qualities and his careful observation of oriental air and color.

Other famous paintings are named:

"Jerusalem from the Bethany road"	"Pilgrimage to the Jordan"
"Scene in Tangier"	"Alhambra windows"
"Arab story-teller"	"A Moorish camel driver"
"A cup of coffee in the desert"	"Departure for the hunt, India"
"Three beggars of Cordova"	"Packing the caravan"
"A rajah of Jodhpore"	"The porter of Bagdad"
"Hindoo marriage"	"Steps in the mosque, Lahore"

His pictures are notable for their rendering of sunlight effects, fine color and artistic truth.

A well-known art critic says: "Mr. Weeks is gifted with great facility; his skill and sureness of eye and of hand in dealing with vast scenes are remarkable. No one has treated with greater effect and with such unhesitating directness, the great architectural backgrounds of India with their pluri-color richness and splendor of detail."

"He is a skilful draughtsman and an excellent colorist." (John Rummell.)

WEIR, JULIAN ALDEN, b. West Point, N. Y., August 30, 1852. Studied art under his father, Robert Weir, who was instructor in drawing at West Point Military Academy, and with Gérôme at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. Received honorable mention in the Paris salon of 1881, also numerous medals and honors. Was elected associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1885; full member, in 1886. Member of the Ten American Painters.

Portraits and genre pictures are his specialty. An exquisite painter of flowers and a bold original etcher. He sent from Paris to the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1875 "A Brittany interior," in 1877 "At the water-trough," "Brittany peasant girl," "Brittany washerwoman," and "Study of an old peasant."

His heads have attracted great attention in Paris, his symbolical canvases such as "Muse of music" gave him a high rank in this field of work. During student days he was intimately associated with Bastien-Lepage. The "Green bodice" is a canvas of rare distinction.

In his later works—"The flower girl" and "Pussy-willows" his innate reserve and charm appear.

Guy Pene DuBois says: "His work has a subtle quality and most of it idyllic peace or optimism."

"Upland pasture" is a characteristic picture and his "Early morning" is strongly suggestive of Corot.

Other well-known paintings are:

"A bough of green apples"

"China bowl with flowers"

"The lane"

"An autumn stroll"

"A winter day"

"Breton interior"

"The good samaritan"

"Ideal head"

"Return of the fishing party"

"A gentlewoman"

"Silver flagon and Delft plate"

"The young student"

"The open book"

"Lengthening shadows"

"The plowman"

"Young girl"

"The miniature"

"Oriana"

"Dorothy and Cora"

"Ploughing for buckwheat"

and many portraits

Kenyon Cox writes: "The paramount quality of his "Green bodice" is the perfection of tone and a delicate observation of the gradations of light which would make it hold its own in any company."

At a recent Carnegie Institute exhibition, thirty-seven paintings of this artist were a special feature, and of this collection a critic writes:

"Both landscape and figure paintings are shown and to an extent they epitomize the spirit of American painting." (*Arts and Decoration*, June, 1911.)

"Always full of space and light, his paintings are distinguished for a broad handling, truthful and luminous color and harmony of tone."

WELCH, MABEL R., Miniature painter, b. New Haven, Conn. Pupil of Kenyon Cox, New York; Courtois, Paris. Member Art Students League, N. Y., also American Society of Miniature Painters. A teacher.

Her miniature works possess much charm of color, much judicious placing of the subject within the frame, and no inconsiderable excellence of technical treatment.

Aside from color, the interesting quality of Mrs. Welch's miniatures is their breadth of treatment. "Breadth is easy of achievement given the artist to do it on a 5-foot canvas, but breadth which has to compromise with refinement on less than a 5-inch ivory, is another matter. (I. S. 39; xcii.)

Her "Study of a child" is a delightful rendering of sweetness and innocence.

WENTWORTH, MRS. CECILE DE, b. in New York City. Pupil of the Sacred Heart Convent and of Cabanel and Detaille in Paris.

Received gold medal at Tours, Lyons and Turin; honorable mention Paris salon, 1891; bronze medal, Paris Exposition, 1900; chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, 1901; officer of Public Instruction of France; Order of Holy Sepulchre from Pope Leo XIII.

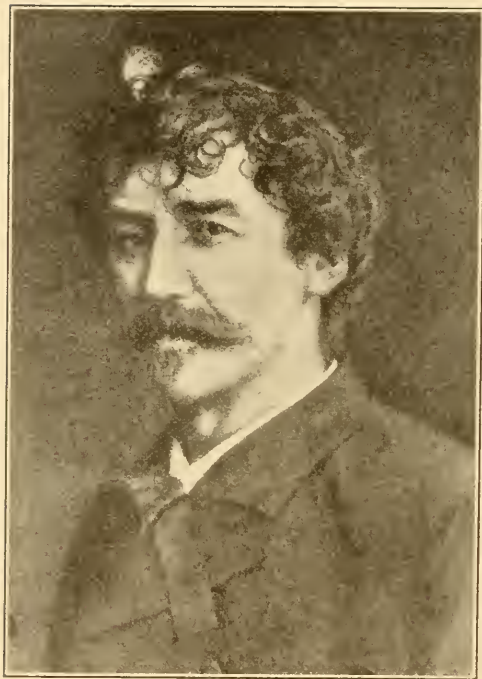
Represented in the Luxembourg Gallery, Paris, and in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

WENZELL, ALBERT BECK, Illustrator, b. Detroit, Mich., 1864. Pupil of Stralhuber and Loefftz in Munich, and Boulanger and Lefebvre in Paris.

Received silver medal at Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901; silver medal at St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

His work as an illustrator is marked by great originality of treatment.

WHISTLER, JAMES ABBOTT MCNEILL—"The painter of protest"—b. Lowell, Mass., 1834; d. Chelsea, England, July 17, 1903. Was taken as a child to Russia; after his father's death he returned to America and entered the Military Academy at West Point. Being a poor student and failing in chemistry, he was recommended to be discharged in 1854; after a short employment in the United States Coast Survey at Washington he went to Paris and entered the studio of Charles Gabriel Gleyre, where Degas, Bracquemond and Fantin-Latour were his favorite companions. Two or three years later he left Paris and took up permanent residence



JAMES ABBOTT McNEILL WHISTLER.

in London. In 1860 "At the piano" was exhibited at the Royal Academy, London. His success began with the "White girl" exhibited in 1863 in the Salon des Refusés, Paris.

In 1883 Mr. Whistler sent the portrait of his mother to the Paris salon and received a third-class medal; in 1889 he received the cross of the Legion of Honor.

He was a member of the Société Nationale des Artistes Français, honorary member of the Royal Academy of St. Luke, Rome, commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, honorary member of the Royal Academy Bavaria, chevalier of the Order of St. Michael, and honorary member of the Royal Academy Dresden, but most unjustly he was never elected to the Royal Academy of London.

Elizabeth Luther Cary, in her recent work on Whistler gives a tentative list of Whistler's works. She catalogs 528 oils, water-colors and pastels, 161 lithographs and 426 etchings as his principal works.

He always called his pictures "harmonies," "symphonies," "nocturnes" and "arrangements." The portrait of his mother, the "Thomas Carlyle" and "Miss Alexander" are usually considered the height of his achievements.

C. H. Caffin most interestingly writes: "None but a man of peculiar sweetness of mind could have conceived that masterpiece in the Luxembourg, 'The portrait of my mother.'"

"It was with the night that Mr. Whistler set his seal and sign manual upon art," writes George Moore; "above all others he is surely the interpreter of the night."

C. H. Caffin also says: "His art was the product of most delicate selection; a hybrid derived from the intermingling of many strains—Velasquez, Rossetti, the impressionists and Japanese—with his own rarely gifted personality, itself a curious mingling of aristocratic hauteur and spiritual sensibility."

William C. Brownell, the art critic, has spoken of Whistler as, "perhaps the most typical painter and the most absolute artist of the time." His fame is now an international one; his works and personality have been before the public for more than forty years.

Of Whistler's etchings, Bryant, in "Pictures and their painters," says: "But two men in the whole history of the world—Rembrandt and Whistler—have been able to use the etching needle with such skill that every object in the scene becomes as much a piece of portraiture as though it were a portrait. Both of them produced etchings that were without flaw."

WHITTEMORE, WILLIAM JOHN, Miniature painter, b. New York City, March 26, 1860. Pupil in New York of William Hart, N. A. D. and

Art Students League under Beckwith; Lefebvre and Benjamin-Constant in Paris.

Received silver medal for drawing at Paris Exposition, 1889. Member American Society of Miniature Painters; associate member of National Academy, 1897.

A critic calls attention most visibly to his sympathetic though never mawkish portrait studies of children.

"The burgomeister" has much strength and a wonderful color. "Pandora" is an interesting figure composition. (Critic 47:525.)

WIGGINS, CARLETON, b. Turners, N. Y., March 4, 1848. Educated in public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y. Studied art with H. Carmiencke of Brooklyn, drawing at the National Academy of Design, New York, and landscape painting with Inness. He was unsuccessful from both an artistic and commercial standpoint with his landscape work, and turned his attention to cattle painting. He met with immediate success and is now the most distinguished painter of cattle and sheep in the United States. (Innes' "Schools of painting.") He was elected associate member of the National Academy of Design in 1890; full member, in 1906.

The Paris salon of 1891 accepted his "Shepherd and his flock."

"A Holstein bull"

"Three oaks"

"The wanderers"

"Morning on the hills"

"Plough horse"

"Normandy bull"

"Down the lane at twilight"

"Evening—Forest of Fontaine-bleau"

"The pasture lot"

"Near Great South Bay"

"Ploughing in France"

"After wind—rain"

"He chooses principally American motives and his pictures carry the evidence of their truth to nature. His technical skill is great, his color warm and vibrant and his construction shows he has a thorough knowledge of form." (Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog.)

"Mr. Wiggins is at his best when he paints landscape with animals rather than animals with landscape." (Artist 29:iv.)

WILES, IRVING RAMSEY, b. Utica, N. Y., April 8, 1861. Was educated at Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington, Mass. His father, a gifted painter of landscapes was his first instructor in art; he was also a pupil of William M. Chase and although he subsequently studied in Paris with Carolus-Duran and Jules Lefebvre, he returned to America to work, definitely to express himself as an American artist.

He has never been identified with any special school or any new movement. Has received third Hallgarten prize of the National Academy of

Design, New York; honorable mention in the Paris salon and several medals. Was elected member of the National Academy of Design, New York in 1897.

He has been called the "Artist's painter" and chiefly busies his brush with portrait and figure paintings. His illustrations are well known to art readers of *Century*, Harper, Scribner, etc.

His work is characterized by a charming simplicity of idea and treatment, and "Memories" now owned by Mr. Carnegie, is an admirable example of those qualities of his art." (*Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog.*)

Among his works are:

"On the beach"	"Girl and horse"
"The student"	"Noon"
"Quiet corner"	"The green gown"
"Sunshine and flowers"	"The window"
"Sunshine in the studio"	"With hat and veil"
"The southwest wind"	"Among Canada thistles"
"A breezy day"	"Discouraged"
"The black shawl"	"Brown kimono"
"An autumn stroll"	"The Sonata" (prize picture)

Portrait of "My father and mother," portrait of Julia Marlowe; his portrait of Mrs. Gilbert is a masterpiece of portraiture.

"The wholesome realities of life are depicted in Mr. Wiles' canvases—the gladness of childhood, the dignity of age—and the glory of good work."

"He represents no intricate symbolism in his work; no revelation of a nature complicated beyond power to express its thoughts. He has found the ideals of art in the realities of life. His daughter has been the inspiration of some of her father's most distinguished works." (*Arts and Decoration*, Aug. 1911.)

WILLET, WILLIAM, Stained glass designer, b. New York City, November 1, 1868. Pupil of Whittaker, Chase and LaFarge in New York; studied also in France and England. Author of "Stained glass in our churches;" Lectured on applied arts at Carnegie Technical Schools.

The most important representative of the new school of stained glass workers. Beginning his art career as a portrait painter, he turned to decorative work. "It is this feeling for design joined with a subtle appreciation of color, that makes his work notable."

The design for "The spirit of the water lily" a memorial window in the home of Mr. George I. Whitney of Pittsburgh, shows exquisite draughtsmanship and mastery of symbolism.

In the "Marriage of Isaac and Rebecca" the artist has more scope for

color. The finest work is undoubtedly the window recently executed in the Third Presbyterian Church at Pittsburgh, depicting the parable of the "Wise and the foolish virgins." "It bears brilliant witness to the vitality and promise of American art."

WRIGHT, M. LOUISE WOOD, Miniature painter, b. Philadelphia, Pa., 1875. Pupil Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Whistler and Académie Julien, Paris; F. W. Jackson, England.

Received Toppan prize Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. A teacher.

WYANT, ALEXANDER HELWIG, b. Port Washington, O., January 11, 1836; d. New York, November 29, 1892. First occupation was that of a sign painter in his native village. At the age of twenty-two he consulted Inness on art matters; later went to Düsseldorf and studied under Hans Gude, subsequently in London he studied the works of Turner and Constable. Settled in New York after 1864. Losing the use of his right hand from paralysis, he learned to paint with the left with no diminution of skill. Long before his death he was ranked with Inness as a landscape painter. Much of his work consists of variation on a single note. His typical picture is a glimpse of sunny rolling country seen between the trunks of trees that have grown tall and slender in a wood, usually birches or maples. This he painted with sure, firm brush work, which enabled him, when he would, to model the summer clouds and give the foreground detail with exactness yet without losing for an instant the unity, the sentiment and silvery shimmer peculiar to his work. In a certain delicate refinement none of our artists have equalled him.

His first picture exhibited in New York "A view of the valley of the Ohio river" was at the National Academy of Design in 1865. He was elected associate member of the academy in 1868 and full member in 1869.

"Many of his landscapes are truly idyllic in character and full of tender and poetic sentiment. Others are beautiful interpretations of the more dramatic moods of nature or representatives of the wild and rugged scenery of the Adirondacks." ("Aims and ideals of representative American artists.")

Of the exquisitely poetic feeling with which he loved to invest his scenes, "Early morning" is a glorious example. (Caffin.)

Of his "Moonlight and frost" (painted at a single sitting) it is said: "It is bathed in the mystic sheen of the moonlight which has impressed itself on the soul of the painter and is instinct with the very spirit of frost, chilled to intensity in the picture, as it must have been in the artist.

A few of his pictures in oil are:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| "Staten Island from the Jersey meadows" | "The old road—Evening" |
| "The bird's nest" | "Hoosatic valley" |
| "Scene on the Upper Susquehanna" | "Early twilight" |
| "A view on Lake George" | "A glimpse of the sea" |
| "Broad silent valley" | "View in County Kerry, Ireland" |
| "The wilds of the Adirondacks" | "Spring" |

"Gray days had more allurements than sunny ones and his works are found to have a lyric quality which in a measure Inness' lacks."

JOHN, FREDERICK COFFAY, Illustrator, b. Indianapolis, Ind., February 8, 1875; made his art debut when he was nineteen, in the pages of Harper periodicals. From his home in Indiana he went to New York to study at the Art Students League where he was a pupil of Mr. Siddons Mowbray.

Was selected to supply the drawings that accompanied the frontier sketches of Theodore Roosevelt. This recognition was followed by a commission to illustrate Mr. Cabot Lodge's "Story of the American Revolution."

He makes the story-telling quality of a picture easily felt in his composition, and projecting his motive with admirable appeal.

"Mr. John's ultimate purpose is to paint battlepieces, but in illustrating he prefers to do character work—it is the soldier type that has so far identified him."

"His military compositions have suggested him as a successor to De Neuville."

Invests his versatile compositions with stirring vigor and dramatic interest.

Noted for his spirited battle scenes. (B. & P. 2:161.)

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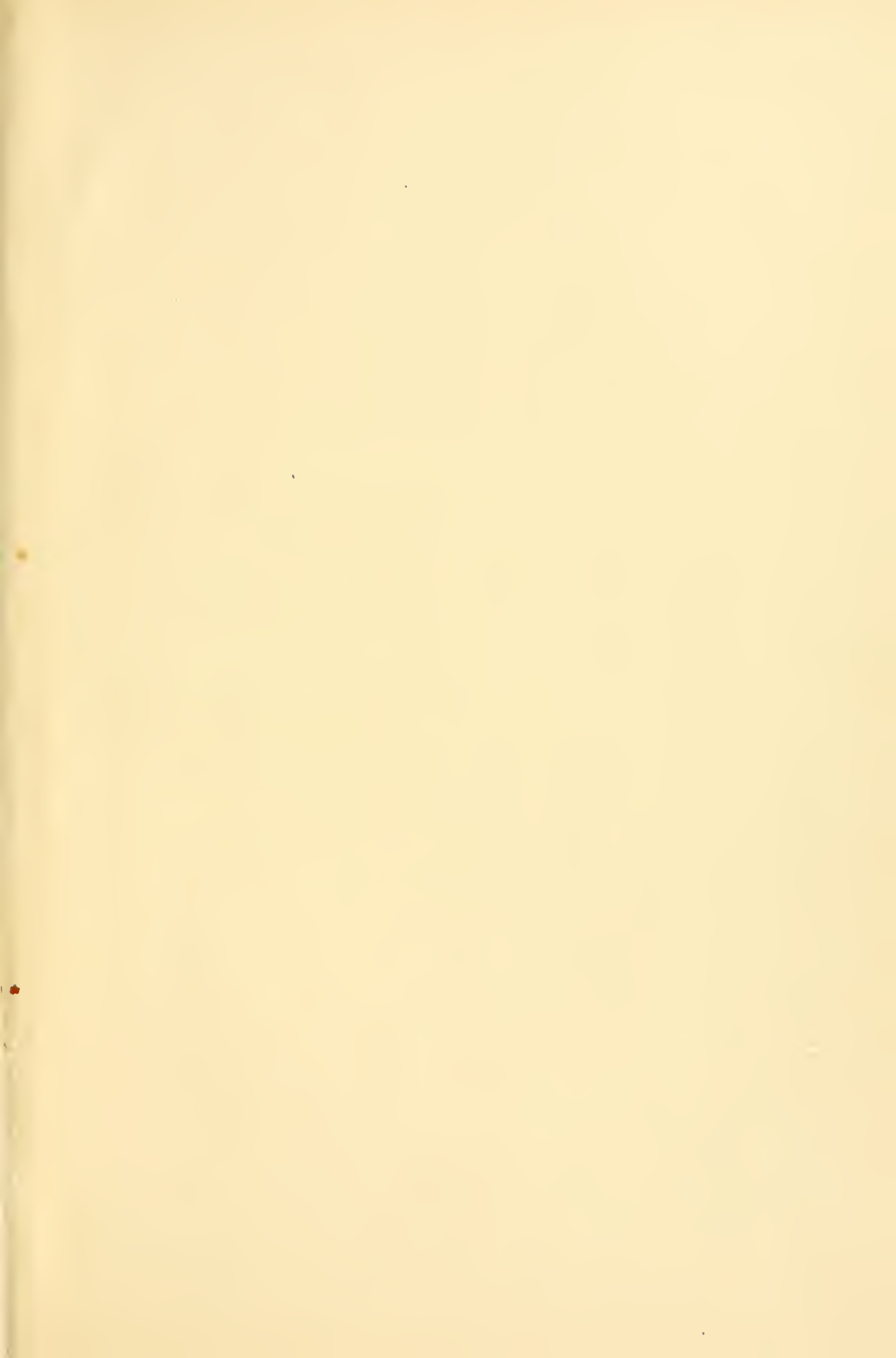
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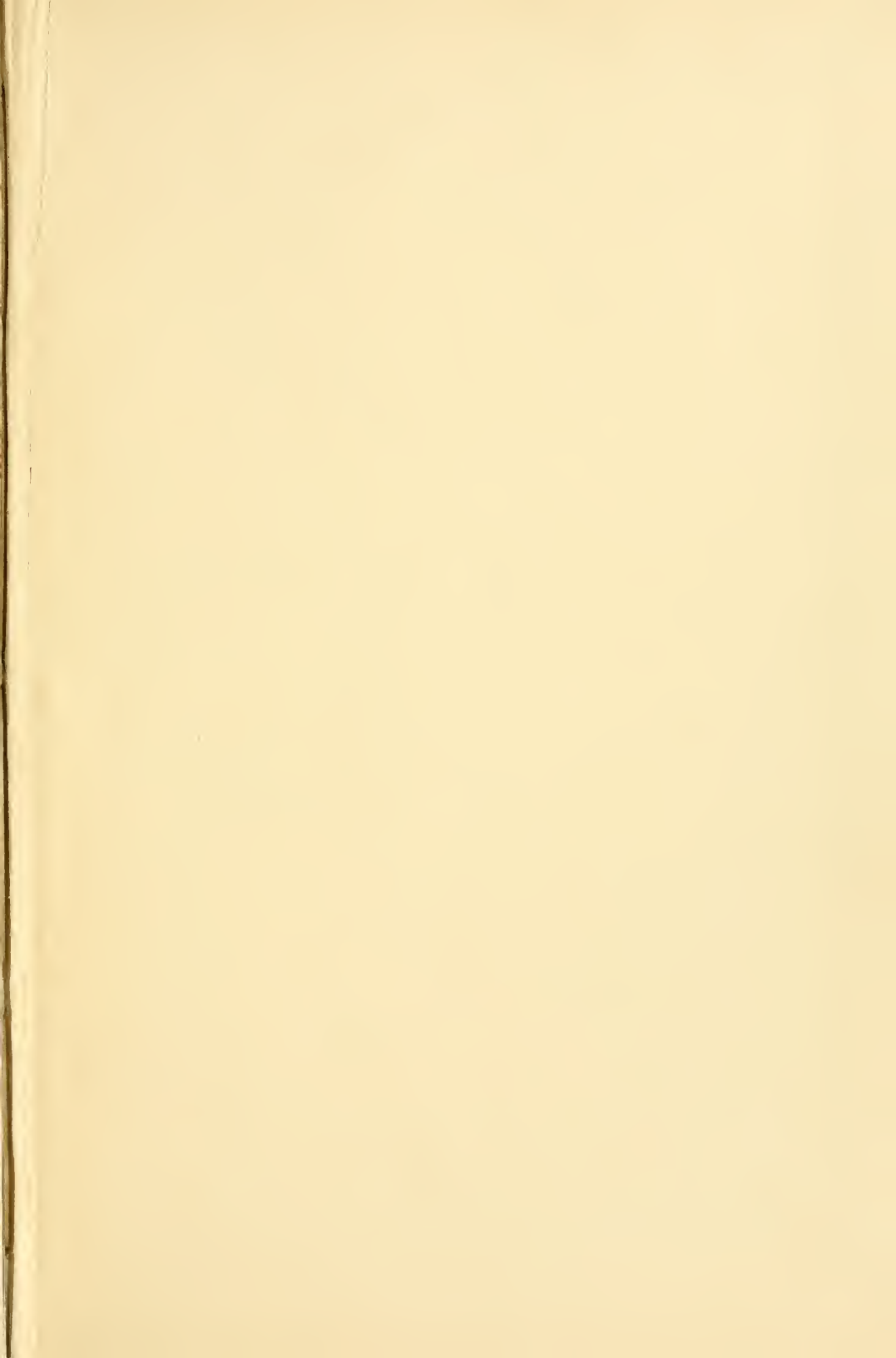
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